JANUARY 12, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 61, NO. 19 ● TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY CENTRAL READING ROOM

THE FRONT PAGE

Deportation of Citizens

A COMMITTEE of prominent Canadians, with which the editor-in-chief of this journal is glad to be associated, has asked the Government to apply to the Supreme court for an advisory opinion as to whether the three closely-connected Orders-in-Council dealing with the treatment of persons of Japanese racial origin in Canada are valid, and as we go to press there seems a reasonable prospect that this application will be made. Failing the application, it will be necessary to test validity in the more ordinary way, by individuals applying for writs of habeas corpus when such persons are taken into custody for forcible removal from Canada. This will involve a separate recourse to the courts in every province where there are Japanese who are ordered for deportation, and there is likely to be a prolonged period of uncertainty and of conflicting judgments.

There is probably small ground for arguing invalidity in the case of Japanese nationals who have never been naturalized as Canadians. There appears to be good ground for arguing it in the case of those who have been naturalized; and the Government has abandoned the attempt to deport those who enjoy Canadian citizenship by reason of having been born in Canada — except that dependent children presumably follow the parents whether the children were born here or not.

The issue turns on the right of the citizen to retain the privileges of his citizenship until deprived of them by due process of law and for reasons arising out of his own behavior. The Orders-in-Council authorize the Minister of Labor to expel from Canada persons who were lawfully admitted to Canadian citizenship and who have committed no act to cause their expulsion except that of (1) consenting to be sent back to Japan and (2) failing to withdraw that consent before September 2. Coincident with the deportation is the revocation of Canadian citizenship, and the consequent resumption of Japanese nationality, at the moment when the deportee steps off the soil of Canada.

The War Measures Act, under which the Orders were made, confers on the Government the specific power of deportation. It is held by many authorities, however, that deportation is a term applied only to aliens, and that citizens cannot be expelled from the land of their citizenship under that term.

Nobody, not even the most extreme advocate of expulsion, has suggested that the applications for "repatriation" and surrender of Canadian citizenship which many Japanese were induced to sign had an irrevocable effect. The validity of the subsequent revocations is admitted in all cases, and is acted upon in the case of those who revoked before September 2; and the Government's argument in the case of those who revoked only after September 2 is not that they are bound by their former signature, but that their failure to revoke until Japan was defeated is a proof of disloyalty to Canada, and that no further proof is needed to entitle the Minister to deprive them of their citizenship and expel them from Canada.

There is little to be said on constitutional grounds regarding the deportation of unnaturalized Japanese, though on humanitarian grounds there is everything to be said for the careful consideration of every case on its individual merits, since forcible deportation is one of the gravest hardships that can be inflicted on a human being. But if the Orders-in-Council are invalid as against naturalized Canadian Japanese they are quite likely to be invalid *in toto*, in which case the Government will have to devise new Orders for dealing with the unnaturalized, and will have to do so within the more limited powers of the new emergency legislation which came into effect on January 1.

—*Photo by Karsh.*

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison who while in Canada will give us Britain's side of the story about her dollar shortage and import restrictions, a matter of great concern to Canada's export trade. See page 8.

The Public Mind

THE change in public opinion on the subject of the Japanese deportations within the last three months has been nothing short of startling, and is largely to be credited to a few leaders of religious and missionary organizations who have all along been keenly aware of the cruelties involved in the indiscriminate transfer of human beings by compulsion from one country to another. We are proud to believe that SATURDAY NIGHT was one of the earliest and most earnest opponents of the deportation scheme among Canadian publications, but the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Ottawa *Journal* have done notable service, and recently a great number of newspapers in the smaller communities have taken up the cause.

The most notable evidence of changing public opinion was afforded last week by the Vancouver *Daily Province* published in the chief city of British Columbia and seldom much addicted to taking controversial positions. The two following paragraphs occur at the end of an article which declares frankly that the assumption that Japanese who applied for repatriation and did not revoke before Japan's defeat are more loyal to Japan than to Canada is "a pretty wide assumption and one with not a very substantial base." They reflect great credit on the paper which published them, and to our mind they indicate a pretty strong confidence on the part of the *Province* that its

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Straight Talk on Japanese by a British Columbia Engineer

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I very much appreciate your outstanding articles on the subject of our Canadian citizens of Japanese blood. I have lived in British Columbia for 30 years and know the Province and its people fairly well; probably better than most people.

I notice that the politicians and others who are striving to have the Government enforce the outrageous proposal to send these excellent people to Japan, speak as representing the 'people of British Columbia.' You yourselves have been guilty of repeating the phrase. It is, however, erroneous. Not one-third of the people of British Columbia are actively opposed to the Canadian Japanese. Those who actually have come into contact with them are almost 100 per cent for them. Of those who are opposed to them, most are only following, often unthinkingly, the noisy, articulate few. At least another third believe these people should be treated the same as any other people in Canada; give them full citizenship rights, privileges and responsibilities. The remainder don't bother their heads one way or another.

For proof of what I have said I give hereunder a brief synopsis of the results of the discussions by the Union of B.C. Municipalities and its eastern section during the past few years. The motions debated have varied in exact terminology, but for purposes of clearly showing the result, I will show them as being *for* the Canadian Japanese or *against* them.

June, 1943. Eastern Section held in Kaslo. For, with no dissentients.

August, 1943. Eastern Section held in Nelson. For, with no dissentients.

September, 1943. Union, held in Port Alberni. Against, with strong minority vote.

September, 1944. Union, held in Nelson. For 59, Against 28.

July, 1945. Eastern Section in New Denver. For, no dissentients.

September, 1945. Union in Victoria. Against.

It is known that since the Japanese people were evacuated from the Coast, the Custodian of Enemy Goods (These people were not enemies, it is doubtful, if at that time, the police could have picked up a couple of dozen who were actively favoring Japanese policies) has sold at most ridiculously low prices a great deal of high class goods and chattels and valuable real estate belonging to these people, and without their consent. High priced cars were sold for a few hundred dollars. Although the Japanese held only 14% of the coast fishermen's licences they had some exceptionally fine boats. These were sold "for a song". One firm of Canadian Japanese held timber limits containing a quarter of a billion feet of some of the finest lumber on the coast and operated a saw mill into which they had put $70,000. The whole of their output was being bought by the British Government at the time they were forced to close down. This whole concern was sold for $10,900 lock, stock and barrel.

Now, the purchasers of these valuable goods, human nature being what it is, will be loath to disgorge their ill-gotten bargains. We very much suspect that 90% of all the hue and cry against the people of Japanese blood comes from these purchasers. The last thing they want to see is the former owners of their easily acquired property back on the coast trying to recover their property. And these new owners will do all they can to prevent such an occurrence. I have not much doubt that they are at the bottom of this determined effort to enforce this outrageous action against a cleanly, hardworking section of our Canadian people.

I am personally acquainted with hundreds of the evacuees and have yet to meet one to whom I would object as a neighbor. Very few of the children can even speak Japanese. They have been educated in our public schools and universities, they have been trained as our school teachers, and nurses, they read our books and play our games. Thousands are members of the United, Anglican and other Protestant Churches and Sunday Schools. At many of their meetings they open with 'O Canada' and close with 'God Save the King'. Why, in the name of goodness, should they be persecuted because their distant cousins perpetrated atrocities in and after the heat of battle, in a feeble attempt to copy our German cousins?

You would think that with this second world war so hardly won, the people of Canada would try to do what they can for a better feeling throughout the nations of the world rather than to stir up hatred. I am glad to say thousands and thousands of them do, but a very few noisy persons with ulterior motives can do an enormous amount of harm amongst people who will not do enough thinking for themselves.

Nelson, B.C. H. D. DAWSON

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL........................Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..............815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK...........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 61, No. 19 Whole No. 2756

Fun Over The Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE recent article by Mary Lowrey Ross had an exquisitely delicate and tender humor, as she illustrated the tendency of her own sex to determine the great questions of the day rather by intuition than logic. She certainly surpassed herself in "A banner with a strange device — the Union Jack."

What I have always resented is the way in which all our proposed new flags overlook "Gallant little Wales"—the only people never conquered by the Anglo-Saxon. Of all the many ingredients that make up our origin from the respective homelands, I am sure that eminent Welshman, Mr. Leonard Brockington, will agree with me that there is none so capable of interpreting the character of the Englishman to the Frenchman, or the artistic gifts of the Celt to the Teuton.

I would like therefore to suggest to Miss Ross that at the next meeting of the Feminine Flag Committee they consider the following as our new National Emblem: Two narrow blue horizontal stripes on either side of a white ground, with a dark brown narrow longitudinal stripe connecting them at the foot of the flag. This would adequately take care of the International Unfortified Boundary Line, and the Dominion from Sea to Sea. In the centre, on a large bunch of Leeks (Vert) a Welsh Dragon Rampant (Rouge) in the act of masticating and gradually assimilating two flags, on which could be plainly seen the stripes of the Union Jack and the Fleur de Lis.

Thus would be preserved the emblem of the British Empire Miss Ross objects so strongly to discard, but in its right and proper perspective—it, and the emblem of the other great nation which has made Canada, being absorbed into the Unity of the Independent Canada, and a distinctive emblem that she has now come of age and is a Nation in her own right.

No one would be likely to confuse this National Flag with that of any other nation.

Eyre, Sask. C. EVANS-SARGENT

A Move For Tolerance

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE announcement recently made of the launching of a campaign for racial and religious tolerance among workers of Quebec Province should go some distance towards building up prestige for the province among people in other parts of Canada. Sponsored by the Quebec Federation of Labor, it is to be hoped that unions throughout the country will follow suit.

Now that the foundation is being laid for this timely movement, it would be excellent if other organizations all over the Dominion took it up. If the churches would get behind it, and if the school boards, service clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Masonry, Knights of Columbus, and all other service bodies would lend their moral and active support, the unity of the Canadian nation should be hastened.

Montreal, Que. P. G. C.

"Artists Both" would be an appropriate title for this study of Leopold Stokowski, eminent American conductor, and Yousuf Karsh, Ottawa's internationally recognized portrait photographer of famous personalities. Karsh is now photographing the great musical names of the world and this picture was taken while the famous conductor read a musical score during a breathing spell in his New York sitting for a portrait by Karsh.

Of The "Morass of Debt"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. Don Stairs expressed a point of view which has been all too prevalent recently and which, if taken seriously, could have dangerous consequences for the future welfare of this country. In brief, his thesis is that the primary concern of the federal government should be to slash expenditures as much as possible to secure a balanced budget and, presumably, a surplus with which to reduce the "morass of debt." Expenditures on social security proposals such as old age pensions and family allowances are, to him, less important than reduced taxes.

This point of view is based on a very partial analysis of the situation and shows a lack of understanding of the present government's program, a program which, as stated in the White Paper on Income and Employment in April, 1945, and again in the Dominion Proposals to the Provinces presented to the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, is consistent and well rounded. It is a program which would receive a large measure of support from economists in this and other countries. This program recognizes that in the past whether we have had prosperity or unemployment has been largely a haphazard matter; no one has assumed any responsibility for maintaining a high and stable level of employment. The present government has rightly recognized that this is and should be its responsibility and it has set out a program designed to secure this result, the maintenance of a prosperous economy.

The government's family allowance payments and its proposed increase in the old age pensions should be viewed in this general framework. The desirability of these particular forms of payment can be argued separately on grounds of equity, of the government's responsibility to provide adequately for the aged and the welfare of children in large families. Even if these payments were financed entirely by taxation, benefits going in one pocket and being taxed out of another, they still would effect, under a properly designed tax system, a desirable redistribution of income. The pockets may belong to different people, people in different income classes.

But these payments may also serve a useful purpose as a part of the government's program to maintain a high level of employment; the maintenance of spending power in the lower income classes will help maintain the demand for goods and services on which employment is dependent.

If Mr. Stairs is really worried about family allowance payments "feeding the fires of inflation" he should be prepared to condemn the government for its recent tax reductions. Nor was the recent bond drive inconsistent with the above payments, considering the government's longer run social security program.

It should be recognized that the present government does plan to secure a balanced budget and under appropriate circumstances to reduce the government debt, but only on a cyclical basis. Government expenditures are not to be reduced irrespective of their effect on the level of employment but only as private expenditures rise sufficiently to provide jobs for all. Mr. Stairs might notice that this debt about which he is so worried is not a real burden on this country in the sense that his statement implies, the debt is both owed to and owed by the people of this country.

Ottawa, Ont. C. BARBER

The Country For Industry

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE trend to establish factories in the towns and villages of Ontario, rather than in already congested cities, is most commendable. Our boys and girls from the farms and villages of Ontario are at present, largely, obliged to move to the cities to seek employment. Most of them do not like city life. They say the cities are too crowded. They spend too much time going to and from work. There is too much rush and bustle. Children have better living conditions in smaller centres. A home with a garden, in a small centre, provides ideal family surroundings.

Industrial Commissions should advise firms wanting to locate in big cities to get out into the country. The rotten cores of cities should be torn down and turned into parks, rather than spend huge sums of money to rebuild them. If employers wish to get away from much of employe discontent and labor troubles, le them take their factories to th country, where employees can liv and bring up their families in healthy environment. H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, spoke th mind of a great majority of peopl when he said to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: "'While recognizing the benefits of mass production, farm people do not believ that concentration of industry i large centres is, generally speaking in the best interests of the peopl or the nation." Why continue it?

Simcoe, Ont. G. G. BRAMHIL

Federal District?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE suggestion comes up eve once in a while. But now th Ottawa is to be developed and beautified as a national memorial World War II, is a good time bring it up again. Why not separa our national capital from provinci attachments, after the style of Washington, District of Columbia, U.S. How about "Ottawa, Dominion Region, Canada"?

Montreal, Que. P. G.

For Starving Spaniards

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THOUSANDS of Republican Spaniards have been murdered the German Gestapo. Thousan died in battle liberating Franc Thousands died in the concentrati camps of Dachau, Belsen, Mauthausen, and there are thousands of Spaniards in France today who, with o assistance may regain their healt and become strong again to carry the struggle for democracy. Th are not receiving any help fro UNRRA or the Red Cross for t technical reason that Franco Spa was neutral in the war.

All lovers of democracy and of advance against tyranny may materially assist the Spanish Republicans in France, by communicati with Mrs. M. Bladen, 4022 Pe Street, Vancouver, who will transf any funds to the Spanish Refug Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in San Francisc

(Rev.) ALFRED STIERNOT

Vancouver, B. C.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

very healthy view has considerable support in British Columbia:

"In dealing with this question—a very serious question particularly on the Pacific Coast—Canada must remember that she is dealing not with pawns and commodities, but with human beings and principles. She can, if she insists, probably send some thousands of these helpless and pathetic people back to Japan. But she cannot do this without doing violence to the foundations of her own nationhood.

"Whether we like them or hate them these are our people and we have a responsibility to them which we cannot discharge by shipping them out of the country. Either they were born among us or we accepted them into the body of our citizenship. Now, we cannot throw them out except at a cost to ourselves which we may well hesitate to incur."

Plumper Voting

THE supporters of the Communist party in Toronto have for several years past had very explicit instructions not to vote for any candidate who is not endorsed by the party, no matter how many more vacancies there may be than there are Communist candidates. As a result of this practice and the wholly admirable discipline with which it is carried out, they have succeeded in electing a very able Communist to the Board of Control and several able persons who have Communist support to the Council and the Board of Education; and these achievements have evoked much indignation in the more capitalistic part of the press.

The complaint is that if the Communist voters were really interested in the management of the city, and not merely in the advancement of their party, they would necessarily vote for three other candidates for the Board of Control, and for one other alderman and one other Board of Education candidate. This is doubtless true, but their sin is minimal compared with that of the 76 per cent of the electors who, not being Communists, omitted to vote for any candidates at all for any office. And the error of policy in the holding of the elections is not in permitting "plumping" but in holding the elections in such a way that they excite no interest in a vast mass of electors who do not happen to be concerned about the advancement of a particular party.

That municipal elections in Canadian cities should be much less frequent is our very firm conviction. That they might produce better results if they were fought upon political party lines seems also possible; that is the practice in England and Scotland, and we do not find municipal government in those countries notably inferior to our own. But it is important to remember also that it is no part of the purpose, in designing an election system, to keep out Communists just because they are Communist; all that we can properly aim at is to keep out Communists who do not represent a real proportional fraction of the electorate. Controller Stewart Smith, able man as he is, would never be elected to a four-man Board of Control if he had to get the votes of one-fourth of the electorate for that purpose. He would never be elected if there were a transferable vote system, for practically none of those who do not vote for him in the first instance would vote for him in the second or third or fourth.

Two Thousand Dollars

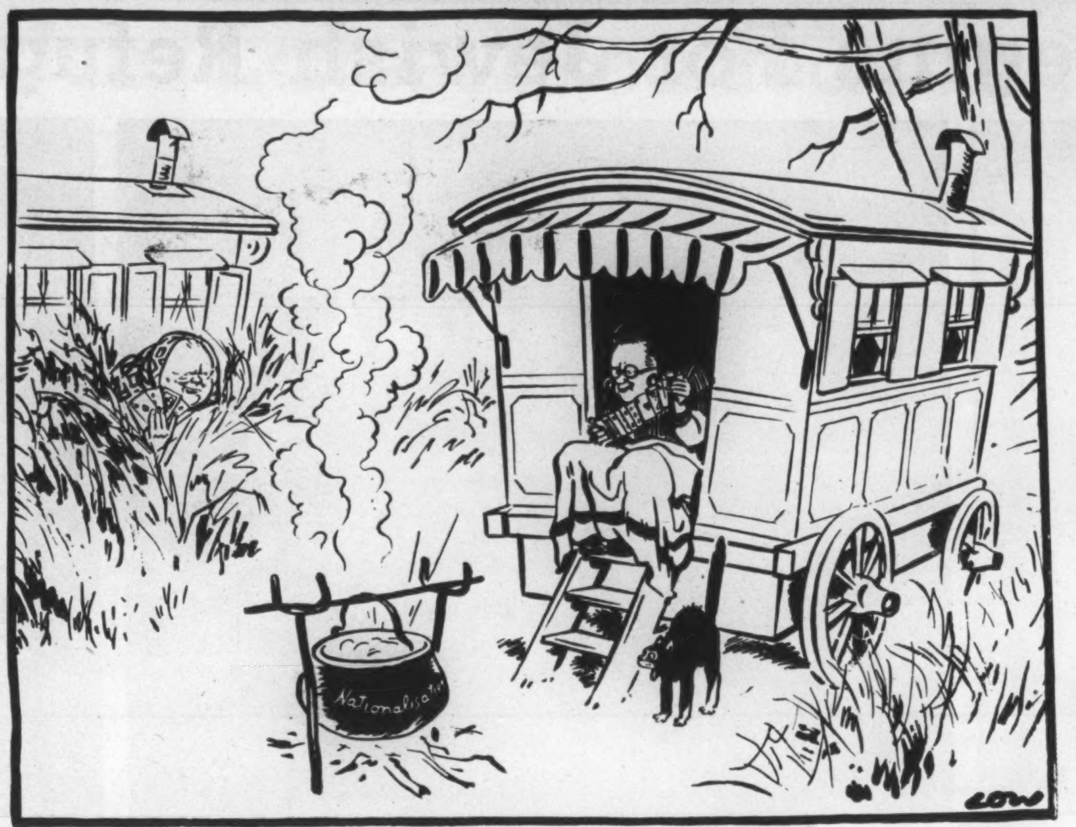
WHEN Mr. R. J. Deachman, elsewhere in this issue, draws a parallel between the increases which have been successfully gouged out of either the employer or the consumer by certain limited and lucky groups of well organized wage-earners, and the recent vote of $2000 a year expense allowance, tax free, to members of the House of Commons, he naturally leaves us without a word to reply. If the Members of Parliament are content with that parallel, which in our opinion is a very sound one, the thing can be allowed to go at that.

But the increases which have been gouged out by well-organized wage-earners were obtained in defiance of the principles laid down by the Dominion Government under the powers granted to it by Parliament itself, were reluctantly approved (or not approved at all) by the Boards set up by that same Government because they saw no way of preventing them, and were never really justified except in those rare cases where they constituted merely a levelling out of regional discrepancies existing before the war.

The whole theory that the effects of the income tax should be offset by increases in pay has of course no basis in either justice or common sense; we cannot pay for the war by everybody taking in everybody else's washing. The rest of the nation, everybody who has not succeeded in grabbing a wage increase either by union pressure or by legislation, is helping to pay for the war by going without something that he was not going without before. The farmer, the salaried professional worker, the widow on pension, the recipient of rents and interest payments, these are all paying their income tax out of unchanged incomes, or incomes increased only as the result of harder work. The shareholder may be getting a better dividend, but in most cases that is because prior to the war he was getting a very poor one, and the more he gets the more heavily he is taxed.

The statement that the $2000 is an allowance for expenses and not a salary is in a sense perfectly true, but quite irrelevant. No wage control authority would permit an employer to make an *unaccounted* expense grant in 1946 that was not made in 1944; it would instantly be detected as a devious means of increasing remuneration, and the principle is that remuneration is not, while the controls are in force, to be increased.

We have not the slightest objection to the addition of $2000 to the incomes of Members of Parliament, as soon as additions are permitted to the incomes of other workers. We are in favor of it, and think that it is both just and wise. What we object to is that Parliament has legislated itself out of the rules which it applies to all the rest of the Canadian people.



BOTH (MENACINGLY) TELL YOUR FUTURE, DEARIE? *Copyright in All Countries*

Those Lotteries

LAST month we noticed in a single issue of a large Ontario newspaper fourteen separate advertisements of lotteries offering each a grand prize ranging in value from three to twelve thousand dollars. Sometimes the prize could be taken only in the form of a house or a car or a trip abroad, but often it could be converted into cash at the option of the winner. The majority of these lotteries were being conducted by what are commonly termed "service clubs," and the proceeds were to be used for the public service work of these organizations.

This kind of fund-raising has been put a stop to by the action of the Attorney General of Ontario, and we must say that we think he acted wisely and not too early. We have it on good authority, also, that the better minds among the service club leaders are strongly of the same opinion. It is desirable that funds should be raised for such purposes, but they ought to be raised by legitimate canvassing among willing donors, and not by the high-pressure selling of chances on sums of money or valuable articles, at prices so far above the real value of the chance as to allow of the payment of large sums for advertising and organization expenses and still to leave something substantial for the club fund when the prizes have been paid for.

A certain amount of gambling is inevitable in this chancy life, and there is a sense in which every insurance policy is a wagering contract—though it is usually a counter-wager to offset a risk which the wagerer cannot escape. But there is no need for the systematic solicitation of the populace to purchase chances in a gamble, at prices which cover not only the real value of the chance but a huge and often uncontrolled addition for expenses. The continued toleration of this sort of thing builds up by degrees a very large and powerful vested interest which may ultimately prove too strong for suppression.

Bonds of Unity

THE part that the chairmen of the various units of the Ontario National War Finance Committee played in the nine victory loan drives was summed up in an address made to them by George W. Spinney, general chairman of the first four victory loans when he attended a dinner in their honor tendered in Toronto by T. D'Arcy Leonard, Ontario Chairman.

In commenting on their great contribution to Canada's war effort, Mr. Spinney pointed out that a by-product of the raising of the money was the great increase in national solidarity engendered by the drives. He referred to "the great influence of the victory loan organization in unifying and focusing the community spirit in support of the war effort. This is one of the intangible things that cannot be measured but it was, I believe, of great and potent influence."

Canada has fought a successful war. She is now engaged in the struggle to win a successful peace. If the consciousness of having contributed to a common effort to which Mr. Spinney refers can be harnessed in like force to the problems in the years ahead, Canada is off to a fair start toward her objective.

Canada Year Book

MOST Canadians have only a foggy notion about the Canada that lies beyond the range of their individual and Provincial interests. For that reason the "Canada Year Book" which comes regularly from the Federal Bureau of Statistics is a reference book deserving first place in any library. It covers every imaginable phase of production, social habits, economic trends, condenses and classifies the information and presents it with clearness and accuracy.

The 1945 edition contains a series of articles interpreting for the general reader the tabulated figures. Chief among these is the chapter on External Trade which sets forth clearly the importance to Canadian prosperity of imports as well as exports. The chapters on Northern Airfields and on the part of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in controlling inflation trends are of particular interest.

The book is well illustrated by maps and diagrams and is available, delivered, from the King's Printer, Ottawa for $2.00.

The Passing Show

FRANCO'S declaration that the machinations of the Allied powers have been defeated by Spain's "firm, gentlemanly foreign policy in the past," gives a new slant to the famous phrase, "bloody, but unbowed."

•

It has been estimated that in 3,521 years of recorded history, only 286 have been spent entirely at peace. There just had to be some time off to sign the peace treaties.

•

Rep. Clare Booth Luce has dropped from fifth place to tenth in the U.S. annual poll for the best dressed woman of the year. Our niece, Ettie, believes that there must have been a slip up somewhere.

•

The Greeks have 150 political parties contending the forthcoming elections but most observers are doubtful if this is the kind of teamwork that will get them anywhere.

•

Secretary Ickes objects to the spending of $1,600,000 for an addition to the White House because it "would destroy its character as a home." This will serve as a warning to home lovers everywhere that improvements can be so easily overdone.

•

Much optimism has been aroused by the declarations of our public men that Canada's continued progress is assured. This opinion has now been endorsed by Dr. R. E. DeLury, Canada's No. 1 solar specialist, who states that Canada's weather will become progressively worse over the next three years.

•

A company has been formed to publicize the need for politeness in every day life. We can only hope that the charter making it a limited company will not be taken too literally.

•

It has been suggested that the famous Welsh village of Llanfairpwlligwyngyllgogerychwyndrobwellllaniysilliogogogoch have its name shortened because of the trouble it gives to linotype operators. Our own typesetter says it doesn't worry him a bit and to prove this he undertook to run it off standing on his head:—

·LLANFAIRPWLLIGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHW
YNDR O BWLLLLANIYSILLIOGOGOGOCH

•

A returned U.S. Army officer, in a recent interview, said that on many islands in the Pacific, crime is unknown among the natives. Without radio or movie facilities, it is unfair to expect too much of them.

•

Fashion note headline:

BUSTLES AGAIN
TO THE FORE
And aft.

•

A machine now on the market is said to pluck a fowl clean in 30 seconds. It should prove a valuable gadget to a certain type of mining stockbroker.

•

From a Toronto newspaper: "Psychologists agree that there is nothing to substantiate the idea that a woman is better fitted physically to bring up children than a man." But the age of chivalry is not dead. Most men will continue to allow their wives to have a say in the matter.

•

On a recent Sunday radio program, listeners were assured that reward for earthly suffering will be forthcoming hereafter. Those apartment dwellers whose janitors have placed a 50 degree ceiling on heat will be wondering where they are going to from here.

•

From a medical column in the daily press: "I have a persistent cough; what should I do about it?" Go to church and help the others.

•

In Cincinnati, local babies are being impressed as models to teach returned soldiers the art of diaper changing. The kids have set up a howl but they are taking it lying down.

•

A Toronto newspaper declares that "there have been far too many unsolved murders in the city lately" but does not suggest a number that would be more acceptable.

•

A Denver woman, age 86, has just married her sixth husband because "it's too lonesome living alone with one's memories." The best we can wish for the latest groom is that he will not hasten to add to her memories.

•

A bride-to-be in Los Angeles recently refused to go on with the ceremony because the wrong young man turned up. Our niece Ettie says that most girls go through with it anyhow.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Straight Talk on Japanese by a British Columbia Engineer

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I very much appreciate your outstanding articles on the subject of our Canadian citizens of Japanese blood. I have lived in British Columbia for 30 years and know the Province and its people fairly well; probably better than most people.

I notice that the politicians and others who are striving to have the Government enforce the outrageous proposal to send these excellent people to Japan, speak as representing the 'people of British Columbia.' You yourselves have been guilty of repeating the phrase. It is, however, erroneous. Not one-third of the people of British Columbia are actively opposed to the Canadian Japanese. Those who actually have come into contact with them are almost 100 per cent for them. Of those who are opposed to them, most are only following, often unthinkingly, the noisy, articulate few. At least another third believe these people should be treated the same as any other people in Canada; give them full citizenship rights, privileges and responsibilities. The remainder don't bother their heads one way or another.

For proof of what I have said I give hereunder a brief synopsis of the results of the discussions by the Union of B.C. Municipalities and its eastern section during the past few years. The motions debated have varied in exact terminology, but for purposes of clearly showing the result, I will show them as being *for* the Canadian Japanese or *against* them.

June, 1943. Eastern Section held in Kaslo. For, with no dissentients.

August, 1943. Eastern Section held in Nelson. For, with no dissentients.

September, 1943. Union, held in Port Alberni. Against, with strong minority vote.

September, 1944. Union, held in Nelson. For 59, Against 28.

July, 1945. Eastern Section in New Denver. For, no dissentients.

September, 1945. Union in Victoria. Against.

It is known that since the Japanese people were evacuated from the Coast, the Custodian of Enemy Goods (These people were not enemies, it is doubtful, if at that time, the police could have picked up a couple of dozen who were actively favoring Japanese policies) has sold at most ridiculously low prices a great deal of high class goods and chattels and valuable real estate belonging to these people, and without their consent. High priced cars were sold for a few hundred dollars. Although the Japanese held only 14% of the coast fishermen's licences they had some exceptionally fine boats. These were sold "for a song". One firm of Canadian Japanese held timber limits containing a quarter of a billion feet of some of the finest lumber on the coast and operated a saw mill into which they had put $70,000. The whole of their output was being bought by the British Government at the time they were forced to close down. This whole concern was sold for $10,900 lock, stock and barrel.

Now, the purchasers of these valuable goods, human nature being what it is, will be loath to disgorge their ill-gotten bargains. We very much suspect that 90% of all the hue and cry against the people of Japanese blood comes from these purchasers. The last thing they want to see is the former owners of their easily acquired property back on the coast trying to recover their property. And these new owners will do all they can to prevent such an occurrence. I have not much doubt that they are at the bottom of this determined effort to enforce this outrageous action against a cleanly, hardworking section of our Canadian people.

I am personally acquainted with hundreds of the evacuees and have yet to meet one to whom I would object as a neighbor. Very few of the children can even speak Japanese. They have been educated in our public schools and universities, they have been trained as our school teachers, and nurses, they read our books and play our games. Thousands are members of the United, Anglican and other Protestant Churches and Sunday Schools. At many of their meetings they open with 'O Canada' and close with 'God Save the King'. Why, in the name of goodness, should they be persecuted because their distant cousins perpetrated atrocities in and after the heat of battle, in a feeble attempt to copy our German cousins?

You would think that with this second world war so hardly won, the people of Canada would try to do what they can for a better feeling throughout the nations of the world rather than to stir up hatred. I am glad to say thousands and thousands of them do, but a very few noisy persons with ulterior motives can do an enormous amount of harm amongst people who will not do enough thinking for themselves.

Nelson, B.C. H. D. DAWSON

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL........................Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..............815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 61, No. 19 Whole No. 2756

Fun Over The Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE recent article by Mary Lowrey Ross had an exquisitely delicate and tender humor, as she illustrated the tendency of her own sex to determine the great questions of the day rather by intuition than logic. She certainly surpassed herself in "A banner with a strange device — the Union Jack."

What I have always resented is the way in which all our proposed new flags overlook "Gallant little Wales"—the only people never conquered by the Anglo-Saxon. Of all the many ingredients that make up our origin from the respective homelands, I am sure that eminent Welshman, Mr. Leonard Brockington, will agree with me that there is none so capable of interpreting the character of the Englishman to the Frenchman, or the artistic gifts of the Celt to the Teuton.

I would like therefore to suggest to Miss Ross that at the next meeting of the Feminine Flag Committee they consider the following as our new National Emblem: Two narrow blue horizontal stripes on either side of a white ground, with a dark brown narrow longitudinal stripe connecting them at the foot of the flag. This would adequately take care of the International Unfortified Boundary Line, and the Dominion from Sea to Sea. In the centre, on a large bunch of Leeks (Vert) a Welsh Dragon Rampant (Rouge) in the act of masticating and gradually assimilating two flags, on which could be plainly seen the stripes of the Union Jack and the Fleur de Lis.

Thus would be preserved the emblem of the British Empire Miss Ross objects so strongly to discard, but in its right and proper perspective—it, and the emblem of the other great nation which has made Canada, being absorbed into the Unity of the Independent Canada, and a distinctive emblem that she has now come of age and is a Nation in her own right.

No one would be likely to confuse this National Flag with that of any other nation.

Eyre, Sask. C. EVANS-SARGENT

A Move For Tolerance

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE announcement recently made of the launching of a campaign for racial and religious tolerance among workers of Quebec Province should go some distance towards building up prestige for the province among people in other parts of Canada. Sponsored by the Quebec Federation of Labor, it is to be hoped that unions throughout the country will follow suit.

Now that the foundation is being laid for this timely movement, it would be excellent if other organizations all over the Dominion took it up. If the churches would get behind it, and if the school boards, service clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Masonry, Knights of Columbus, and all other service bodies would lend their moral and active support, the unity of the Canadian nation should be hastened.

Montreal, Que. P. G. C.

Of The "Morass of Debt"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. Don Stairs expressed a point of view which has been all too prevalent recently and which, if taken seriously, could have dangerous consequences for the future welfare of this country. In brief, his thesis is that the primary concern of the federal government should be to slash expenditures as much as possible to secure a balanced budget and, presumably, a surplus with which to reduce the "morass of debt." Expenditures on social security proposals such as old age pensions and family allowances are, to him, less important than reduced taxes.

This point of view is based on a very partial analysis of the situation and shows a lack of understanding of the present government's program, a program which, as stated in the White Paper on Income and Employment in April, 1945, and again in the Dominion Proposals to the Provinces presented to the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, is consistent and well rounded. It is a program which would receive a large measure of support from economists in this and other countries. This program recognizes that in the past whether we have had prosperity or unemployment has been largely a haphazard matter; no one has assumed any responsibility for maintaining a high and stable level of employment. The present government has rightly recognized that this is and should be its responsibility and it has set out a program designed to secure this result, the maintenance of a prosperous economy.

The government's family allowance payments and its proposed increase in the old age pensions should be viewed in this general framework. The desirability of these particular forms of payment can be argued separately on grounds of equity, of the government's responsibility to provide adequately for the aged and the welfare of children in large families. Even if these payments were financed entirely by taxation, benefits going in one pocket and being taxed out of another, they still would effect, under a properly designed tax system, a desirable redistribution of income. The pockets may belong to different people, people in different income classes.

But these payments may also serve a useful purpose as a part of the government's program to maintain a high level of employment; the maintenance of spending power in the lower income classes will help maintain the demand for goods and services on which employment is dependent.

If Mr. Stairs is really worried about family allowance payments "feeding the fires of inflation" he should be prepared to condemn the government for its recent tax reductions. Nor was the recent bond drive inconsistent with the above payments, considering the government's longer run social security program.

It should be recognized that the present government does plan to secure a balanced budget and under appropriate circumstances to reduce the government debt, but only on a cyclical basis. Government expenditures are not to be reduced irrespective of their effect on the level of employment but only as private expenditures rise sufficiently to provide jobs for all. Mr. Stairs might notice that this debt about which he is so worried is not a real burden on this country in the sense that his statement implies, the debt is both owed to and owed by the people of this country.

Ottawa, Ont. C. BARBER

"Artists Both" would be an appropriate title for this study of Leopold Stokowski, eminent American conductor, and Yousuf Karsh, Ottawa's internationally recognized portrait photographer of famous personalities. Karsh is now photographing the great musical names of the world and this picture was taken while the famous conductor read a musical score during a breathing spell in his New York sitting for a portrait by Karsh.

The Country For Industry

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE trend to establish factories in the towns and villages of Ontario, rather than in already congested cities, is most commendable. Our boys and girls from the farms and villages of Ontario are at present, largely, obliged to move to the cities to seek employment. Most of them do not like city life. They say the cities are too crowded. They spend too much time going to and from work. There is too much rush and bustle. Children have better living conditions in smaller centres. A home with a garden, in a small centre, provides ideal family surroundings.

Industrial Commissions should advise firms wanting to locate in big cities to get out into the country. The rotten cores of cities should be torn down and turned into parks, rather than spend huge sums of money to rebuild them. If employers wish to get away from much of employe discontent and labor troubles, le them take their factories to th country, where employees can liv and bring up their families in healthy environment. H. H. Har nam, President of the Canadian Fe eration of Agriculture, spoke th mind of a great majority of peopl when he said to the Canadian Manu facturers' Association: '"While re ognizing the benefits of mass pr duction, farm people do not believ that concentration of industry i large centres is, generally speakin in the best interests of the peopl or the nation." Why continue it?

Simcoe, Ont. G. G. BRAMHIL

Federal District?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE suggestion comes up eve once in a while. But now th Ottawa is to be developed and bea tified as a national memorial World War II, is a good time bring it up again. Why not separa our national capital from provinci attachments, after the style of Was ington, District of Columbia, U.S. How about "Ottawa, Dominion R gion, Canada"?

Montreal, Que. P. G.

For Starving Spaniards

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THOUSANDS of Republican Spa iards have been murdered the German Gestapo. Thousan died in battle liberating Fran Thousands died in the concentrati camps of Dachau, Belsen, Mautha sen, and there are thousands of Spa iards in France today who, with o assistance may regain their heal and become strong again to carry the struggle for democracy. Th are not receiving any help fr UNRRA or the Red Cross for technical reason that Franco Spa was neutral in the war.

All lovers of democracy and of advance against tyranny may terially assist the Spanish Repub cans in France, by communicati with Mrs. M. Bladen, 4022 Pe Street, Vancouver, who will trans any funds to the Spanish Refug Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist R fugee Committee in San Francis

(Rev.) ALFRED STIERNOT

Vancouver, B. C.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

very healthy view has considerable support in British Columbia:

"In dealing with this question—a very serious question particularly on the Pacific Coast—Canada must remember that she is dealing not with pawns and commodities, but with human beings and principles. She can, if she insists, probably send some thousands of these helpless and pathetic people back to Japan. But she cannot do this without doing violence to the foundations of her own nationhood.

"Whether we like them or hate them these are our people and we have a responsibility to them which we cannot discharge by shipping them out of the country. Either they were born among us or we accepted them into the body of our citizenship. Now, we cannot throw them out except at a cost to ourselves which we may well hesitate to incur."

Plumper Voting

THE supporters of the Communist party in Toronto have for several years past had very explicit instructions not to vote for any candidate who is not endorsed by the party, no matter how many more vacancies there may be than there are Communist candidates. As a result of this practice and the wholly admirable discipline with which it is carried out, they have succeeded in electing a very able Communist to the Board of Control and several able persons who have Communist support to the Council and the Board of Education; and these achievements have evoked much indignation in the more capitalistic part of the press.

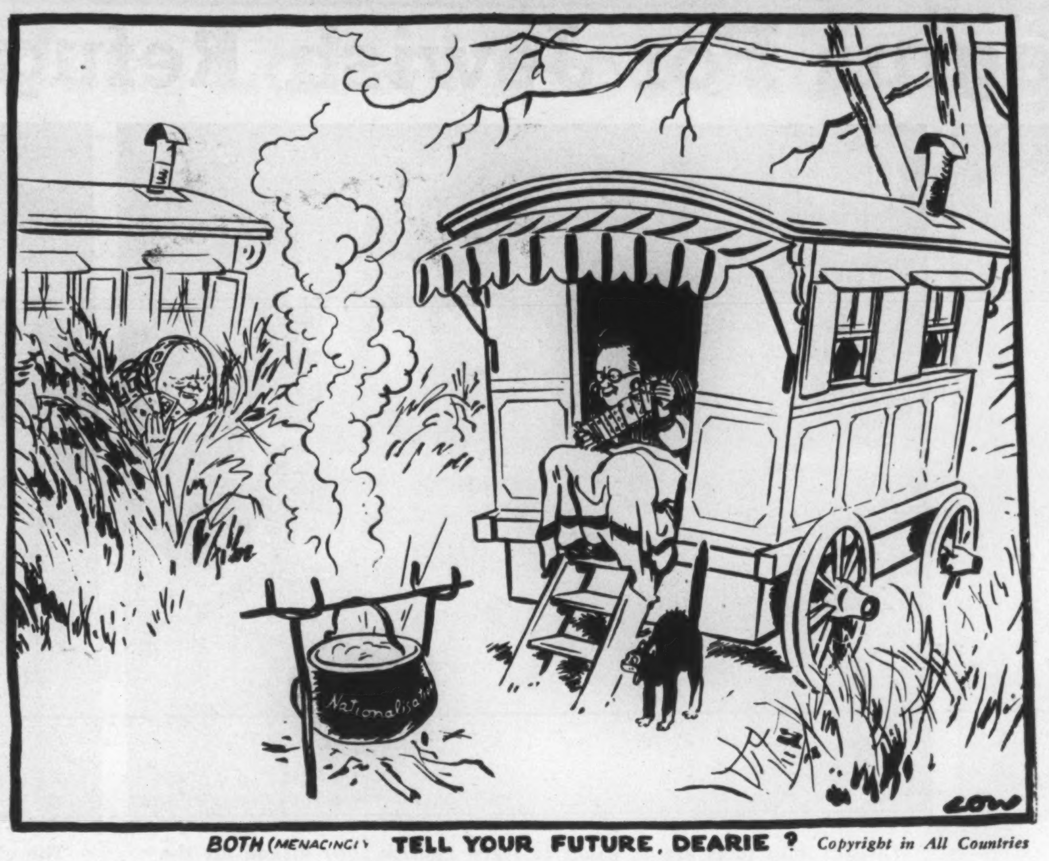
The complaint is that if the Communist voters were really interested in the management of the city, and not merely in the advancement of their party, they would necessarily vote for three other candidates for the Board of Control, and for one other alderman and one other Board of Education candidate. This is doubtless true, but their sin is minimal compared with that of the 76 per cent of the electors who, not being Communists, omitted to vote for any candidates at all for any office. And the error of policy in the holding of the elections is not in permitting "plumping" but in holding the elections in such a way that they excite no interest in a vast mass of electors who do not happen to be concerned about the advancement of a particular party.

That municipal elections in Canadian cities should be much less frequent is our very firm conviction. That they might produce better results if they were fought upon political party lines seems also possible; that is the practice in England and Scotland, and we do not find municipal government in those countries notably inferior to our own. But it is important to remember also that it is no part of the purpose, in designing an election system, to keep out Communists just because they are Communist; all that we can properly aim at is to keep out Communists who do not represent a real proportional fraction of the electorate. Controller Stewart Smith, able man as he is, would never be elected to a four-man Board of Control if he had to get the votes of one-fourth of the electorate for that purpose. He would never be elected if there were a transferable vote system, for practically none of those who do not vote for him in the first instance would vote for him in the second or third or fourth.

Two Thousand Dollars

WHEN Mr. R. J. Deachman, elsewhere in this issue, draws a parallel between the increases which have been successfully gouged out of either the employer or the consumer by certain limited and lucky groups of well organized wage-earners, and the recent vote of $2000 a year expense allowance, tax free, to members of the House of Commons, he naturally leaves us without a word to reply. If the Members of Parliament are content with that parallel, which in our opinion is a very sound one, the thing can be allowed to go at that.

But the increases which have been gouged out by well-organized wage-earners were obtained in defiance of the principles laid down by the Dominion Government under the powers granted to it by Parliament itself, were reluctantly approved (or not approved at all) by the Boards set up by that same Government because they saw no way of preventing them, and were never really justified except in those rare cases where they constituted merely a levelling out of regional discrepancies existing before the war.



BOTH (MENACINGLY) TELL YOUR FUTURE, DEARIE ? *Copyright in All Countries*

The whole theory that the effects of the income tax should be offset by increases in pay has of course no basis in either justice or common sense; we cannot pay for the war by everybody taking in everybody else's washing. The rest of the nation, everybody who has not succeeded in grabbing a wage increase either by union pressure or by legislation, is helping to pay for the war by going without something that he was not going without before. The farmer, the salaried professional worker, the widow on pension, the recipient of rents and interest payments, these are all paying their income tax out of unchanged incomes, or incomes increased only as the result of harder work. The shareholder may be getting a better dividend, but in most cases that is because prior to the war he was getting a very poor one, and the more he gets the more heavily he is taxed.

The statement that the $2000 is an allowance for expenses and not a salary is in a sense perfectly true, but quite irrelevant. No wage control authority would permit an employer to make an *unaccounted* expense grant in 1946 that was not made in 1944; it would instantly be detected as a devious means of increasing remuneration, and the principle is that remuneration is not, while the controls are in force, to be increased.

We have not the slightest objection to the addition of $2000 to the incomes of Members of Parliament, as soon as additions are permitted to the incomes of other workers. We are in favor of it, and think that it is both just and wise. What we object to is that Parliament has legislated itself out of the rules which it applies to all the rest of the Canadian people.

Those Lotteries

LAST month we noticed in a single issue of a large Ontario newspaper fourteen separate advertisements of lotteries offering each a grand prize ranging in value from three to twelve thousand dollars. Sometimes the prize could be taken only in the form of a house or a car or a trip abroad, but often it could be converted into cash at the option of the winner. The majority of these lotteries were being conducted by what are commonly termed "service clubs," and the proceeds were to be used for the public service work of these organizations.

This kind of fund-raising has been put a stop to by the action of the Attorney General of Ontario, and we must say that we think he acted wisely and not too early. We have it on good authority, also, that the better minds among the service club leaders are strongly of the same opinion. It is desirable that funds should be raised for such purposes, but they ought to be raised by legitimate canvassing among willing donors, and not by the high-pressure selling of chances on sums of money or valuable articles, at prices so far above the real value of the chance as to allow of the payment of large sums for advertising and organization expenses and still to leave something substantial for the club fund when the prizes have been paid for.

A certain amount of gambling is inevitable in this chancy life, and there is a sense in which every insurance policy is a wagering contract—though it is usually a counter-wager to offset a risk which the wagerer cannot escape. But there is no need for the systematic solicitation of the populace to purchase chances in a gamble, at prices which cover not only the real value of the chance but a huge and often uncontrolled addition for expenses. The continued toleration of this sort of thing builds up by degrees a very large and powerful vested interest which may ultimately prove too strong for suppression.

Bonds of Unity

THE part that the chairmen of the various units of the Ontario National War Finance Committee played in the nine victory loan drives was summed up in an address made to them by George W. Spinney, general chairman of the first four victory loans when he attended a dinner in their honor tendered in Toronto by T. D'Arcy Leonard, Ontario Chairman.

In commenting on their great contribution to Canada's war effort, Mr. Spinney pointed out that a by-product of the raising of the money was the great increase in national solidarity engendered by the drives. He referred to "the great influence of the victory loan organization in unifying and focusing the community spirit in support of the war effort. This is one of the intangible things that cannot be measured but it was, I believe, of great and potent influence."

Canada has fought a successful war. She is now engaged in the struggle to win a successful peace. If the consciousness of having contributed to a common effort to which Mr. Spinney refers can be harnessed in like force to the problems in the years ahead, Canada is off to a fair start toward her objective.

Canada Year Book

MOST Canadians have only a foggy notion about the Canada that lies beyond the range of their individual and Provincial interests. For that reason the "Canada Year Book" which comes regularly from the Federal Bureau of Statistics is a reference book deserving first place in any library. It covers every imaginable phase of production, social habits, economic trends, condenses and classifies the information and presents it with clearness and accuracy.

The 1945 edition contains a series of articles interpreting for the general reader the tabulated figures. Chief among these is the chapter on External Trade which sets forth clearly the importance to Canadian prosperity of imports as well as exports. The chapters on Northern Airfields and on the part of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in controlling inflation trends are of particular interest.

The book is well illustrated by maps and diagrams and is available, delivered, from the King's Printer, Ottawa for $2.00.

The Passing Show

FRANCO'S declaration that the machinations of the Allied powers have been defeated by Spain's "firm, gentlemanly foreign policy in the past," gives a new slant to the famous phrase, "bloody, but unbowed."

•

It has been estimated that in 3,521 years of recorded history, only 286 have been spent entirely at peace. There just had to be some time off to sign the peace treaties.

•

Rep. Clare Booth Luce has dropped from fifth place to tenth in the U.S. annual poll for the best dressed woman of the year. Our niece, Ettie, believes that there must have been a slip up somewhere.

•

The Greeks have 150 political parties contending the forthcoming elections but most observers are doubtful if this is the kind of teamwork that will get them anywhere.

•

Secretary Ickes objects to the spending of $1,600,000 for an addition to the White House because it "would destroy its character as a home." This will serve as a warning to home lovers everywhere that improvements can be so easily overdone.

•

Much optimism has been aroused by the declarations of our public men that Canada's continued progress is assured. This opinion has now been endorsed by Dr. R. E. DeLury, Canada's No. 1 solar specialist, who states that Canada's weather will become progressively worse over the next three years.

•

A company has been formed to publicize the need for politeness in every day life. We can only hope that the charter making it a limited company will not be taken too literally.

•

It has been suggested that the famous Welsh village of Llanfairpwlligwyngyllgogerychwyndrobwellllaniysilliogogogoch have its name shortened because of the trouble it gives to linotype operators. Our own typesetter says it doesn't worry him a bit and to prove this he undertook to run it off standing on his head:—

YNDROBWLLLLANIYSILLIOGOGOGOCH
·LLANFAIRPWLLIGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHW

•

A returned U.S. Army officer, in a recent interview, said that on many islands in the Pacific, crime is unknown among the natives. Without radio or movie facilities, it is unfair to expect too much of them.

•

Fashion note headline:

BUSTLES AGAIN
TO THE FORE
And aft.

•

A machine now on the market is said to pluck a fowl clean in 30 seconds. It should prove a valuable gadget to a certain type of mining stockbroker.

•

From a Toronto newspaper: "Psychologists agree that there is nothing to substantiate the idea that a woman is better fitted physically to bring up children than a man." But the age of chivalry is not dead. Most men will continue to allow their wives to have a say in the matter.

•

On a recent Sunday radio program, listeners were assured that reward for earthly suffering will be forthcoming hereafter. Those apartment dwellers whose janitors have placed a 50 degree ceiling on heat will be wondering where they are going to from here.

•

From a medical column in the daily press: "I have a persistent cough; what should I do about it?" Go to church and help the others.

•

In Cincinnati, local babies are being impressed as models to teach returned soldiers the art of diaper changing. The kids have set up a howl but they are taking it lying down.

•

A Toronto newspaper declares that "there have been far too many unsolved murders in the city lately" but does not suggest a number that would be more acceptable.

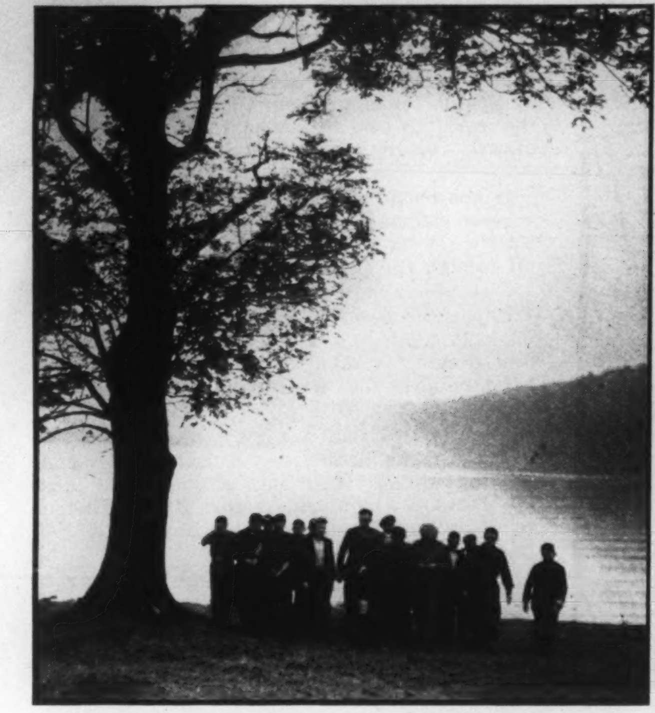
•

A Denver woman, age 86, has just married her sixth husband because "it's too lonesome living alone with one's memories." The best we can wish for the latest groom is that he will not hasten to add to her memories.

•

A bride-to-be in Los Angeles recently refused to go on with the ceremony because the wrong young man turned up. Our niece Ettie says that most girls go through with it anyhow.

New Life Begins For Jewish Refugee Children



Jewish refugee children at Calgarth Hostel in Britain find the peaceful Lake Windermere country a strange contrast to Europe's concentration camps.

These young folks are so eager to learn English they attend all the classes given and frequently ask for more. This is a class of older lads, but nearly one-third of the children at the Hostel are under 15.

The children are extremely clean. Here the younger girls are engaged in washing their clothes. All of them pitch in with a will to help with any work.

Many of the children are undernourished, so they get cocoa or milk in the mornings and afternoons.

By W. S. Kent

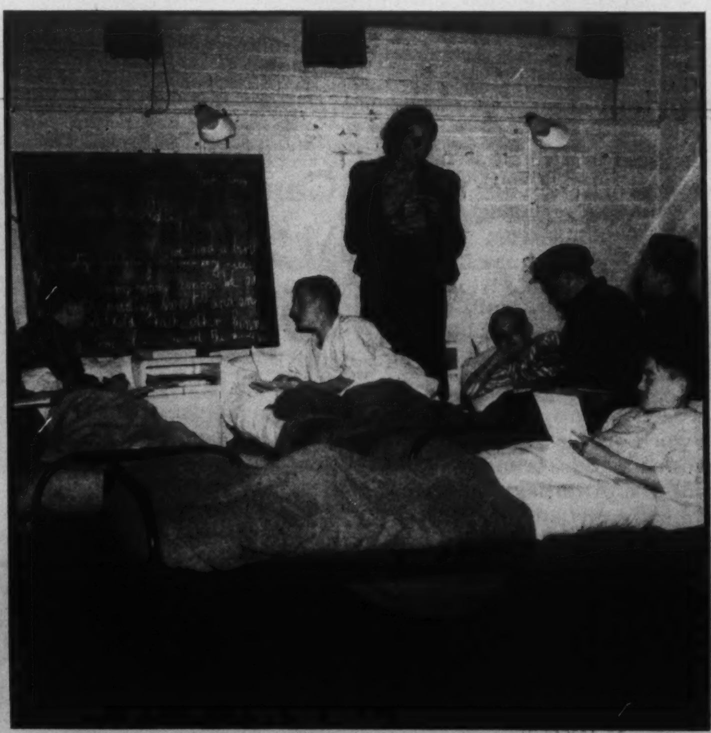
UNDER the sponsorship of the Jewish Refugees Committee at Bloomsbury House, the first 300 of a projected 1,000 children from the concentration camps of Europe have come to England. The first 300 arrived on VJ-day by plane from Prague and were taken to Calgarth Hostel at Troutbeck Bridge, two miles from the village of Windermere in Westmorland. The hostel, formerly a housing development put up during the war by Shortt Brothers Company to house the 1,400 employees in their Sunderland Flying Boat factory on the shores of Lake Windermere, was turned over to the Refugees Committee by the Ministry of Aircraft Production. It includes houses with private rooms for each child; a main hall with dining room, kitchen, classrooms, offices and auditorium; a sick bay and dispensary. The hostel is being used only as a reception centre until the children can be divided into smaller groups and sent to other hostels for more individual attention. However this process may take several months.

The majority of the first group of children who arrived are Polish-Jewish boys, but there are also some Austrians, Germans, Czechs and Hungarians. All of the children came to Windermere from Theresienstadt in Czechoslovakia, but the majority of them had previously been in Auschwitz or Buchenwald. Some also had been in Dachau. Twenty-seven children are between the ages of 3 and 9; twenty between 10 and 13; forty between 13 and 15, and the rest over 15. Ten percent are girls.

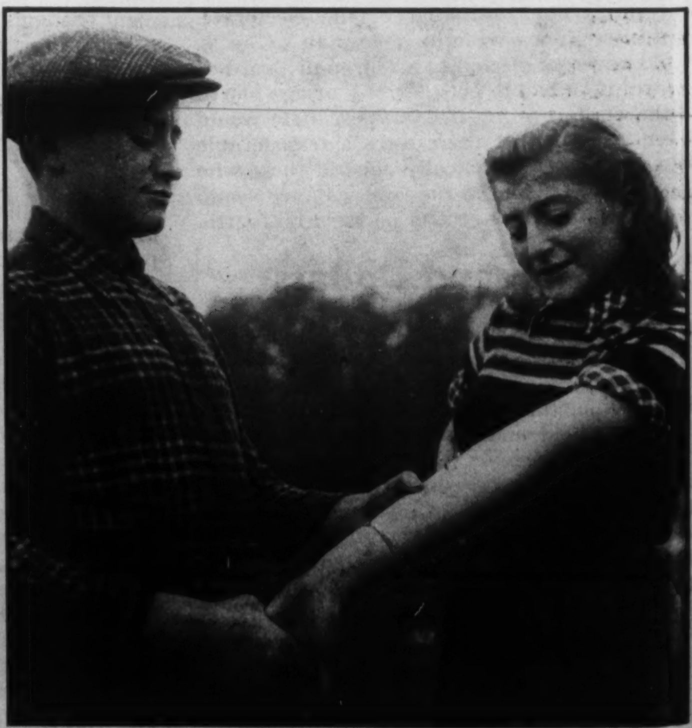
At Windermere, under the direction of a trained staff of social workers headed by Mr. O. A. Friedman, himself a German refugee who came to England with a group of children in December 1938, these children are being taught to live again. Most of them hope ultimately to go to Palestine. A few have found relatives living in England, Canada or the United States. The youngest ones may be adopted. All of them need at least six months more of special convalescent care. Almost all of them lost their parents in concentration camps.

Sixteen-year-old Otto Grunfeld has an attentive audience, when he plays the piano at the Hostel.

Many nationalities here, but these nursery children play happily together. But toys are forgotten at story time.

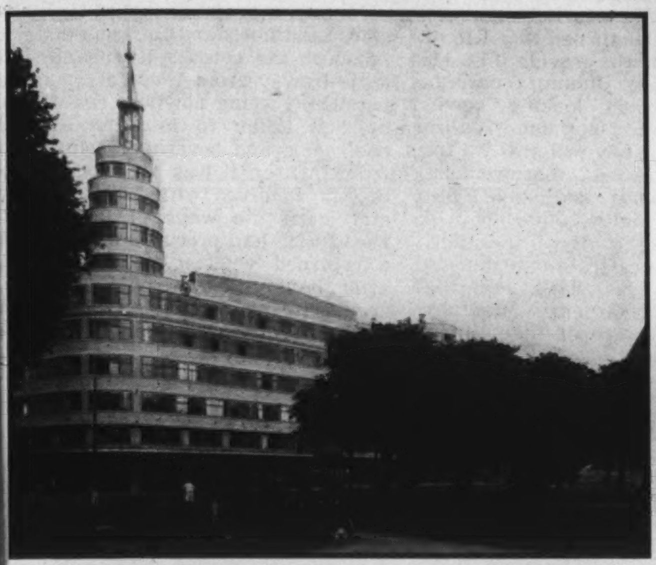


Even for children confined to the Hostel's Sick Bay, which is well-equipped as a hospital, lessons go on.

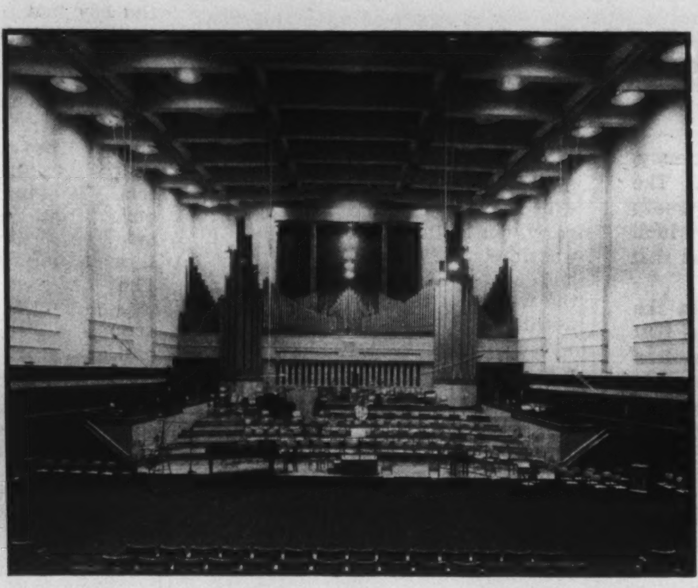


Though memories of the evil days will fade, numbers like these, tattooed on Bluma Karman's arm at Auschwitz, will remain.

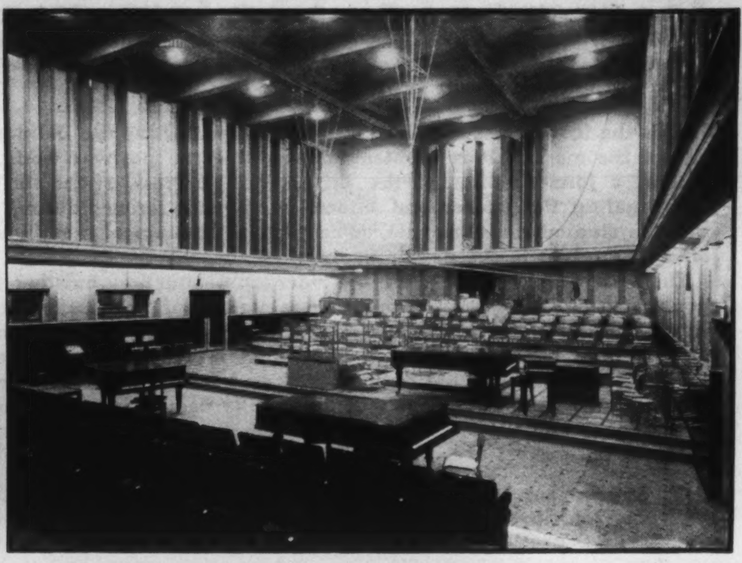
Radio Belge Uses Latest Broadcasting Techniques



Radio Belge, European equivalent of New York's Radio City, was in operation 18 months when the Germans took over.



Studio No. 4, largest in Europe, can accommodate an audience of 2,000. Mammoth electric organ has 8,125 pipes.



By turning these columns (covered on three sides with wood, three with asbestos), lightning acoustical change is effected.

By John H. Yocom

WHEN the announcer in vigorous baritone voice says, "Ici Radiodiffusion Nationale Belge," he may be speaking from the world's second largest broadcasting studio. His well-groomed voice would be carried over a national radio system, like our own C.B.C., that presents continuous programs in two languages. Then his words would be flashed from transmitter stations which some of his colleagues, and perhaps some of his listeners, at one time destroyed. He may be introducing the largest studio symphony orchestra in Europe.

That announcer would be speaking into a microphone in the latest European equivalent of New York's Radio City—the Maison de l'Institut National Belge de Radio-diffusion in the heart of Brussels.

Organized in 1930, the cultural and administrative departments of I.N.B.R. were centralized in the capital city in 1935. Then the top directors toured the B.B.C. stations, Radio Luxembourg, and America's C.B.S. and N.B.C. After returning home in 1935, the experts blueprinted the best that they had seen, added some ideas of their own to the plan, and in three years raised from the drafting boards one of the most efficient state radio systems in the world.

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell . . . But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!" After eighteen months of operation, the Germans took over the handsome headquarters. Fortunately little damage was suffered and for the past sixteen months Radio Belge has been functioning again.

The general plan of the building has been designed to seal the studios acoustically and to group the various departments. Nineteen studios are enclosed in the centre of the building with empty spaces or silent zones around each. Acoustical insulation has been accomplished by the use of brick walls over three feet thick, and jointed elastic material with a cork base being interposed between the steel beams and slabs of masonry. Even the air-conditioning pipes, swathed in sound-absorbent material, serve each studio separately, so as not to act as sound conductors.

One of the six studios reserved for musical broadcasts has received a special acoustical treatment. By turning forty-seven hexagonal columns, three feet in diameter and fifteen feet in height, variations in resonance are produced. Three sides of the columns are covered with heavy lacquered wood and three with asbestos. Each unit is fitted with its own silent motor, and a complete or partial acoustical change can be effected in thirty-five seconds during a program.

STUDIO No. 4, the largest in Europe, measuring almost 60,000 cubic yards can house full symphony orchestras with choirs. The electric grand organ of Belgian manufacture has 101 stops and 8,125 pipes. In this auditorium a studio audience of 2,000 can be luxuriously accommodated, and the Royal Family is assigned a special box. Before each performance the houselights dim as in the swankiest of theatres.

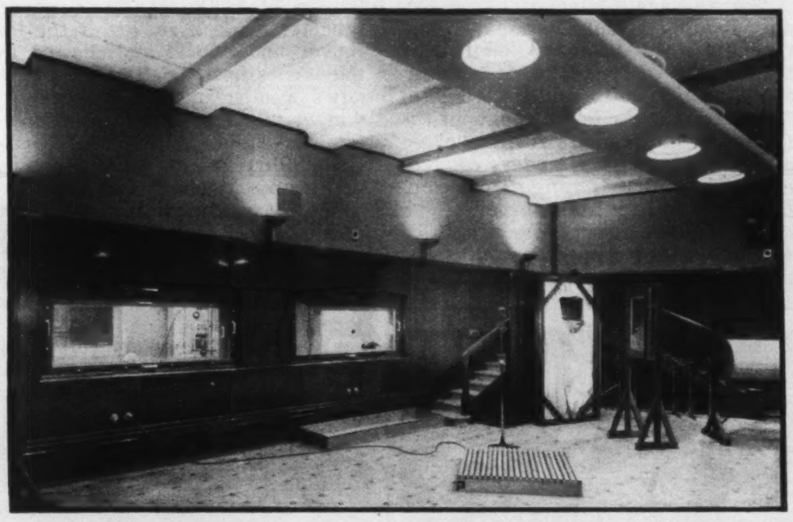
Five other studios are designed for the performance of plays; three more for the production of sound effects. Another can be used for chamber music or auditions of ambitious artists. News broadcasts and talks come from four small studios, while two echo rooms, each lined with gleaming white tile, can reproduce the atmospheric timbre of a huge enclosed place, such as that of a cathedral.

Each studio has two small annexes, partitioned by sound-proof glass, for the technical controller and the announcer. With the adoption of decentralized equipment, the studio control annex houses all the apparatus necessary for the transmission-by-wire of the performance to the transmitter station. Like a telephone exchange, the building's central control has only the task of establishing the necessary connections.

Different administrative offices and departments are placed on their own particular floors and form a belt around the auditoria, an area of almost 18,000 yards.

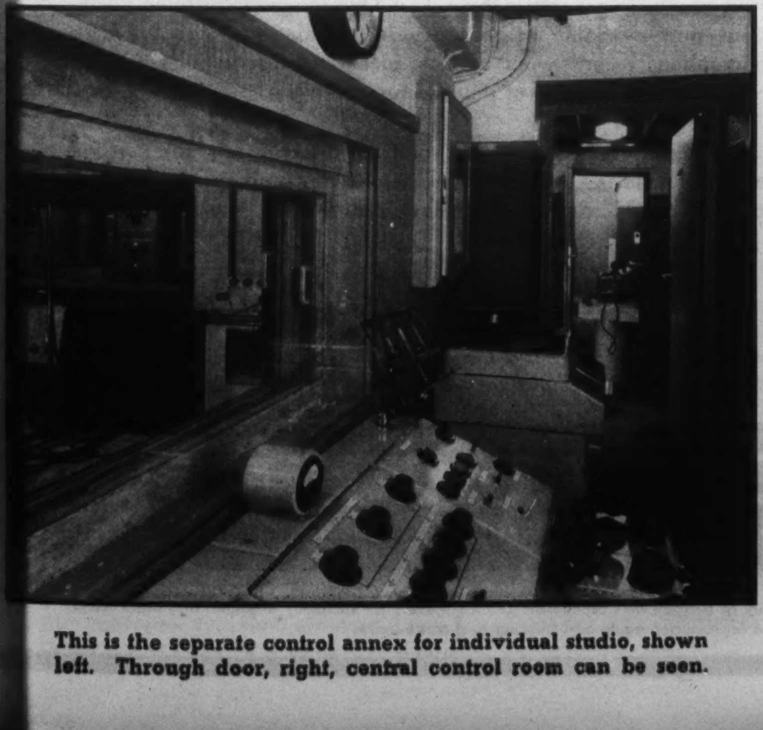
In addition to a large number of professional and amateur artists on the register for special programs, I.N.B.R. employs a full-time symphony orchestra, two studio orchestras of twenty-five musicians each, two dance bands, a dramatic company, and a large group of technicians and announcers. Like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Belgium's radio studios produce continuously and over separate networks programs in the two national languages—French and Flemish. Events of national importance, however, are given a single broadcast with the Flemish announcer following the French speaker.

At present transmission power of Radio Belge is much less than its continental rivals, Radio Luxembourg and Radio Paris, but the directors expect more will be granted at the earliest international communications conferences. Meanwhile, Radio Belge is presenting first-rate programs to help fill the entertainment needs of war-ravaged Europe.



Five other studios are designed for the performance of plays; three more like this one for the production of sound effects.

From this central control room, technical controller can observe 6 studios at once and tie-in separate operations of a production.



This is the separate control annex for individual studio, shown left. Through door, right, central control room can be seen.

A guest speaker over Radio Belge was Mr. Charles Sawyer, Ambassador of the United States in Belgium.

The well-known English musical comedy actress, Frances Day, seen at the microphone of I.N.B.R.

"Underworld" Evils Breed Juvenile Delinquency

By GERALD ZOFFER

This is the first in a series of articles dealing with Juvenile Delinquency, one of the most serious problems confronting the postwar world. The author, a former editor of the British United Press, spent six weeks investigating the causes and effects of Juvenile crime, during which time he studied the economic, social and psychological conditions that lend themselves to the development of this menace.

The first article deals with the dangerous situation existing in the poolrooms and beverage rooms, where youths of both sexes are first introduced into the ways of crime, and from which they more than often emerge as dangerous criminals. The next article will go further into the magnitude of juvenile delinquency, and will discuss representative cases of wayward youth. It will also probe deeper into the causes of delinquency and show what the police and social services are up against today in their never-ceasing struggle against it.

THE problem of Juvenile Delinquency, long a source of worry to authorities everywhere, has become one of the most serious and pressing issues facing this, and every other country now that the war is over.

The average Canadian citizen today, reading a daily newspaper and listening to his radio, is appalled by the number of crimes being committed daily by youths under the age of 21. In all major cities throughout the Dominion the jails are filled to capacity with teen-age offenders convicted on charges that range from common theft to rape and murder. Each day Canadian newspapers are filled with stories of crimes committed by boys and girls rarely over the age of 20. In the Province of Ontario alone the situation has become so serious as to take on the proportions of a major crime wave, and at least one Toronto newspaper shifted its lead editorial to its front page one day to point out the danger of the situation. In British Columbia a newspaper reporter made a survey of the Vancouver underworld and showed that the lawlessness existing among that city's youth constitutes more of a danger to our society today than any atomic bomb. A General Sessions Grand Jury, in one of the most comprehensive studies ever made of crime and crime-prevention, stated unequivocally that not veteran criminals, but "young men in a spirit of bravado" are the leaders in the current crime wave terrorizing the Province of Ontario.

"Who are these juvenile delinquents?"

"What types of families and homes do they come from?"

"What are the social service organizations doing today to combat delinquency?"

"What can we, as parents and citizens, do to help stamp out this menace?"

What Are the Causes?

These are but a few of the questions that the average Canadian citizen is asking today, and he is entitled to an answer. He knows, even as do police and social service authorities, that merely to fill our jails with youthful offenders and release them after they have served their terms will not solve the problem of juvenile delinquency. It is common knowledge among authorities that no youngster will turn to crime for no reason at all; that the crime is but the effect growing out of a number of varied and seemingly disconnected causes. What these causes are, and how they can best be eliminated from our society, is the problem that faces Canada, and for that matter every other country in the world, today.

The questions "Who are these juvenile delinquents" and "What type of families and homes do they come from" bring to light some interesting facts. One finds, after careful investigation, that there is no special strata of society from which these youngsters emerge. They may come from rich business families or from poor, lower-class working families. It is rather the prevailing home conditions that nine out of ten times determine the youth's attitude towards society. "Ninety-nine percent of all juvenile crime can be traced back to the home," a prominent Ontario Judge said to me recently, and from the veritable mountain of facts and figures accumulated during six weeks of investigation, it can safely be said that this statement is entirely true.

Johnny's Case

Here is a typical case history: Johnny S. is a thin, dark-eyed youth of 17. He comes from a plain, middle-class family that lives on X Avenue, one of those darker, slummier streets located in the east end of Toronto. During the war, Johnny's father, a railway worker by trade, worked as a toolmaker in a war plant and earned $75 a week. He had tried, at the time, to buy a decent, comfortable home for himself and his family of four, but the housing situation had prevented it. Today he is back working for a large railway company, but at little more than half his wartime salary. Johnny, who always had sufficient pocket funds during the war, was cut down to practically nothing.

A little over a year ago Johnny was brought up in Juvenile Court on a charge of keeping bad company. He had been picked up by a policeman with a gang of twelve older boys and men who were arrested for committing a series of petty thefts. Johnny did not go to jail with the others because, being under the age of 16, the Law still looked upon him as a minor and as such he could not be tried. He was warned, however, that this was his last chance because next time he would be under the penalty of conviction. When asked why he had palled around with common thieves, the boy replied: "A fellow can't walk around with no money in his pocket can he?"

Then, recently Johnny was picked up again, but this time on a more serious charge of armed robbery. Evidence given in court showed that the boy had refused to hold down a job because of the insufficient salary involved, and had turned to a life of crime in order to provide himself with an income. Johnny's parents appeared in court looking bewildered. They could not quite realize that it was their boy who was up for trial. Looking back, they remembered that Johnny had stayed out late countless nights, but they had thought nothing of it at the time. They had also heard rumors that he was spending his days loitering around dingy poolrooms, but they had taken no notice of that either. Mrs. S. was too busy looking after a home to take any interest in such matters, and her husband was too tired after a day's work to enquire how his son was spending his time.

Johnny, a proud, intelligent youngster, could not stand the slum district in which his parents lived, and had stayed away from there as often as possible. Having nowhere else to go, he had taken to loitering around poolrooms and beverage rooms, and from then on it was an easy step to become involved with bad company and learn the ways of the underworld. He had procured a gun from a returned veteran and one night, after having lost heavily in cards, decided to do "a job." Caught and brought up in court, Johnny was not

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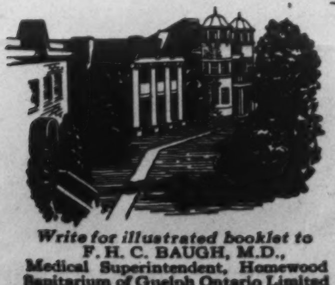

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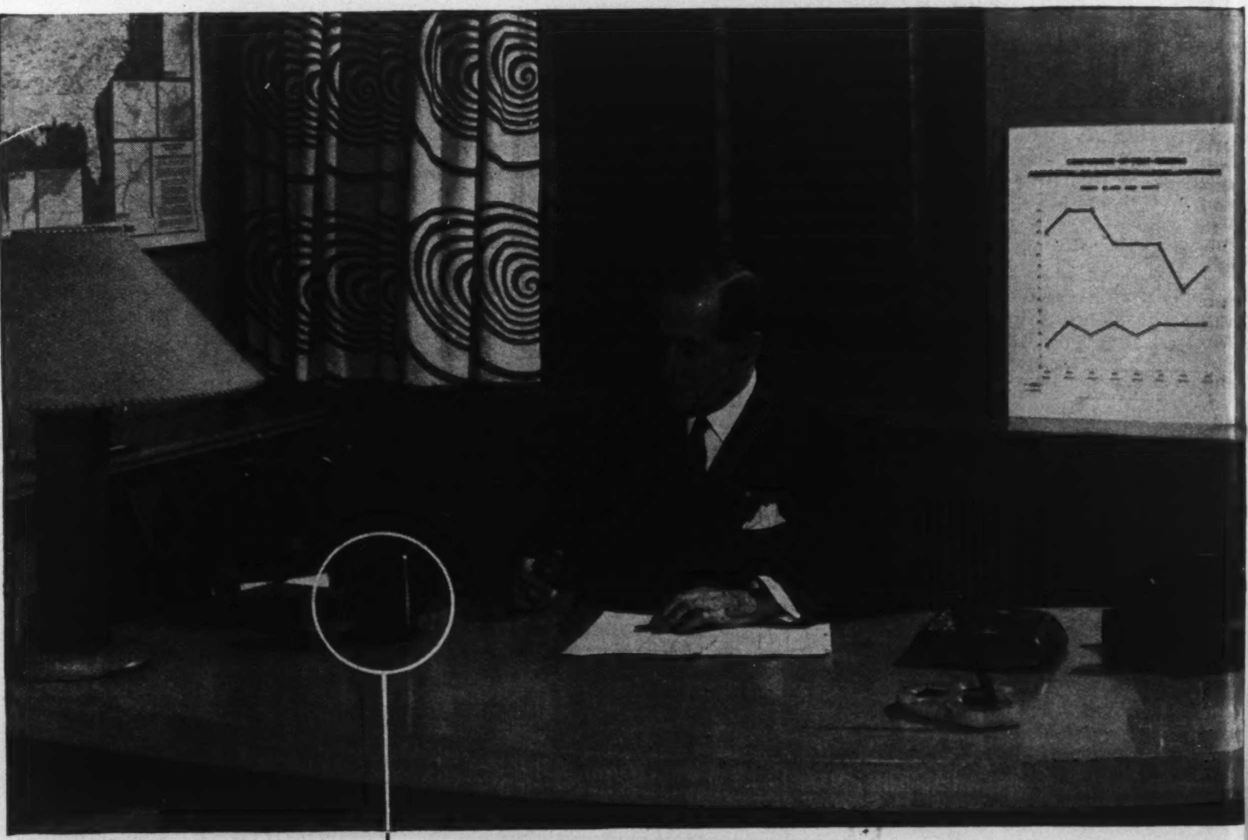

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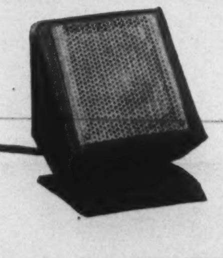

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Gladys McHugh is one of America's foremost anatomical artists, whose work is exclusively devoted to depicting the mechanism of the human body, much of which she observes and draws in the operating room. Drawing of the human ear, shown here, will be used in a medical work.

given another chance. He is currently serving 18 months in Kingston Penitentiary.

Johnny's case is typical of hundreds of others that are brought up in court throughout Canada every day. It does not matter whether it is Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Halifax, Edmonton or Montreal, the case histories invariably tell the same story: a broken or unstable home, a poverty-stricken environment, inadequate recreation and social services, a desire to have plenty of money for amusement while holding down a medium-paying job—these are fundamental factors responsible for a great percentage of present-day Juvenile Crime.

Incubators of Crime

Looking back on my exploration of the Toronto underworld, and remembering the type of youths I came in contact with there, I am definitely inclined to agree with the Sessions Grand Jury report that beverage rooms are veritable "incubators of crime." I might also add the word "poolrooms" to beverage rooms.

In every large city there are usually a number of streets in which the poolrooms, beverage rooms and cheap hotels are located. In Toronto the two most notorious streets for these activities are Queen Street and Jarvis Street. Here, on any day of the week, one can find youths of all ages—from cocky youngsters of 12 and 13 to hardened delinquents of 20 and 21—shooting pool, drinking beer and discussing crime and criminals as naturally and as calmly as professors discuss philosophy and economics.

The poolrooms are generally merely holes-in-the-wall, and are outfitted with about seven or eight pool-tables. The air is fetid, and more than often damp and smoky. The poolrooms themselves are for the most part located in disreputable districts where all the underworld characters of the city congregate. There one may find drunks, vagrants, dope addicts, prostitutes, criminals and gamblers, and it is to this sordid atmosphere that the potentially delinquent youths come for amusement and recreation. It is here that they get to meet the older, more hardened criminals—men who have served prison terms and have nothing but contempt for the Law—and who teach these youngsters the intricacies of crime.

Many were the discussions I had with youths under the age of 21 in which they showed an amazing knowledge of how to commit a crime. I remember one instance in which a boy of 16 explained to me exactly how he would go about blowing up a safe scientifically and avoid leaving any clues behind to identify him. Another youth I spoke to — a carrot-topped youngster of about 18—boasted to me how he had raped two girls that week and then added that he thought he would make it a "regular practice."

In the beverage rooms of cheap hotels that may be found in any fair-sized Canadian community, one comes in contact with the female of the species—young girls from every walk of life who flock to the beer parlors every night to seek excitement, and escape, even if only for a few brief hours, from the drab and monotonous existence they lead in society. Get to know any one of these girls and you will invariably find her to be a pleasant, likable girl with ordinary tastes and desires, and who is merely out to "have a little fun" after working hours.

They enter the beverage rooms in groups of two, three or more and generally sit for hours with a glass of beer in one hand and a cigarette in the other, chatting gaily. Like their male counterparts sitting in the next room, they are free and easy in their actions, and are quite willing to admit that one of the main reasons they come to the beverage rooms is to be picked up. There is always an "escort" to see to it that a girl does not lack for excitement when the beverage rooms close for the night.

"Just A Good Time"

Yet these very same girls are outraged if someone refers to them as prostitutes.

"What's the matter with having a good time with some fellow?" they will ask. "We're not doing it for the money. It's just a good time that we are after. Heck, that never hurt anyone." But police records do not lie: they show that the highest incidence of venereal disease is among these youngsters who are merely out for the "good time" and are green to the intricacies of sex.

Poolrooms and beverage rooms, however, are but two on a long list of causes from which Juvenile Crime springs, although they are important factors to be considered when the major problem—how to eliminate Juvenile Delinquency — is being discussed. This article has attempted to show some of the evils resulting from the existence of these places, and to paint a picture of the sordid atmosphere in which too many of our youth today seek recreation and amusement. Following articles will go deeper into the major causes of delinquency, and will endeavor to show what is being done today, and what can be further done, to eliminate this menace.

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Drawings by Mr. Cugat
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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Morrison Gives Good Impression of Both Himself and Britain

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

YOU can learn more about a man in the thirty or forty minutes of a press interview than in years of casual reading about him. It is not primarily in the things he says, but how he says them, the intonations and emphases of his speech, the carriage of his body, the flash of his eye, the wrinkles of his face as he smiles or frowns.

You learn much from the way he meets questions, whether he parries them mockingly, or is easily touched to anger or scorn, or whether he listens courteously — flattering the questioner by his attention — and gives a simple sincere reply. In short, unless he is a particularly aloof and reticent personality, I think half an hour or so of lively question and answer reveals, in most cases, the real man. One of the fascinating features of the newspaper life is that it gives you from time to time opportunities to make fruitful first-hand contacts with some of the biggest personalities of the day.

Herbert Morrison, who, with Bevin and Churchill formed the triumvirate which really governed Britain from 1940 to 1945, came up to the lounge of the parliamentary press gallery last week, was introduced by Premier Mackenzie King, buttressed by Malcolm MacDonald, and passed the test with flying colors. We have seen a fair pageant of British personalities at Ottawa in the past two decades: Baldwin, Churchill, "Jimmy" Thomas, Samuel, Ramsay MacDonald, and, only the other day, Clement Attlee. Speaking for myself, I would say that Morrison made, in a quiet way, the most complete conquest of all, even including Churchill.

Despite the invidiousness of comparisons, one can't help recalling from memory the outstanding impressions of these earlier visitors and deciding how they differed from Morrison. I remember Churchill best from his 1929 visit, when he chewed a cigar vigorously in one of the drawing rooms of Government House, sparred and dodged the press from behind a poker-face, frankly "pulled his punches," because he was about to embark on a lecture tour and didn't intend to scoop himself on the threshold.

The thing one remembers most vividly about Ramsay MacDonald was the wild romantic glow of his brown eyes as he talked passionately about world peace. He could be short —almost petulant—with the press if they asked silly questions.

The most interesting comparisons with Morrison, of course, would be "Jimmy" Thomas and Clement Attlee, because I think Morrison has the strengths of both with the limitations of neither. Thomas had this strength—for the Labor Party—that he had risen from the ranks; but he never quite acquired the ease and polish which would enable him to move freely in the loftiest circles (though one sometimes suspected he deliberately emphasized some uncouthness of speech). Attlee is a man of culture and a scholar, but lacks the solidity in labor circles he would have had if he had grown up in a workingman's cottage.

One of The People

Morrison has all the advantages of being a policeman's son, of having been an errand boy at 14 and of having lived as one of "the people" at the most impressionable years: yet he has acquired the culture and polish to make him at home anywhere. He is far more articulate, far more at ease in a conference, than the shy reserved Attlee. Morrison talks practical good sense, in an easy colloquial style, using good Cockney diction enriched from the world of letters and affairs. Without being a mystic, like Ramsay MacDonald, he can command a touch of poetry and a fine graphic phrase when he needs it. During the press conference last week he was talking about the current mood of the British people. "Britain's all right," he said. "It's setting its jaw—" and he added, proudly, "holding its head up."

One touch about the conference which was a mixture of pleasure and frustration to us newspaper people was Morrison's engaging frankness on the most delicate issues—but strictly off the record! He trusted the press implicitly, and enriched the background of all his listeners, but he was discreet in the highest degree, on any subject which could conceivably impair relations between peoples or political parties. A smaller man would have darted suspicious glances at the more embarrassing questioners and shut up like clam with the remark: "I have nothing to say." Morrison met any awkward queries with a twinkle and the candid undertaking: "I'll tell you all I know about that—off the record, of course."

Why is Morrison in Canada just now? Hardly, as one agency phrased it, to "pep up" the C.C.F., though one can well understand that the hierarchy of that party will gain both information and inspiration from contact with him. Judging from the address he made to the Ottawa Canadian Club last Saturday, which will presumably set the pace for his other public utterances on this side of the Atlantic, it is to do something which really ought to have been done several months ago, before we had the "license cancellation" incident and the refusal of British troop ships to take on Canadian supplies, namely, to give us Britain's side of the story about dollar shortages and import restrictions.

In Canadian trade circles, the publication of a statistical table on Britain's balance of international payments might have been enough, but for the general public something more human and picturesque was required. In his Canadian Club address, Mr. Morrison reminded Canadians how severely Britain's capacity to pay for imports have been curtailed during the war, how the earnings from foreign investments have slumped.

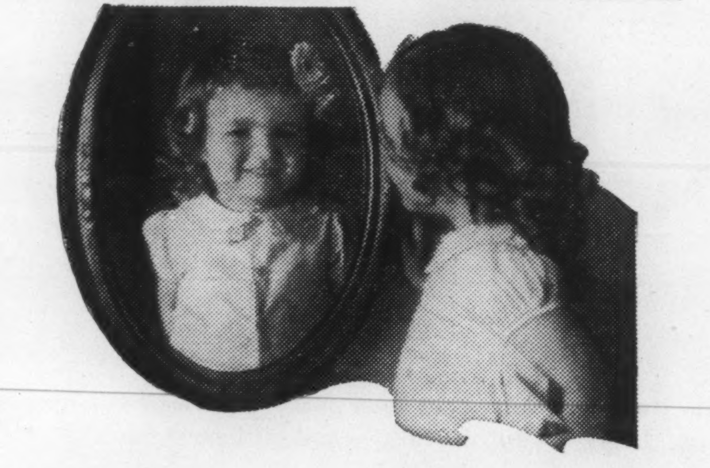
Restrictions Temporary

"We have had," he said, "to restrict, by license, imports of some manufactured goods, badly as we would like to have them. We are giving priority for the present to essential foodstuffs and raw materials; because upon our ability to purchase these in adequate quantities our whole future depends. Equally, in respect of manufactures, we must take steps to conserve our resources so as to ensure that we have the dollars to buy such goods as are urgently needed to supplement our home production and quicken our home recovery. You will agree with the wisdom of this."

He added that as Britain's financial position improves there would follow a progressive relaxation of import control. Morrison's address was, I think, aimed at combating the adverse publicity which Britain has recently suffered through her strict and perhaps tactless adherence to the letter of her austerity policy, and also at paving the way for the negotiations for a substantial credit to Britain which will begin later this month or early in February.

One useful corrective, both at the interview and in the address, was his picture of the spirit and mood of the British people. The grim austerity reports coming over by cable frequently, the gloomy surveys in the British financial papers concerning the British adverse balances of payments, may have tended to induce in Canada the idea that Britain's morale had fallen a long way from the elan of the war years.

Morrison confirmed what those of us who have visited Britain suspected, that the British people do not propose to allow the problems of the post-war world to vanquish them any more than they planned to yield to the dictators. The austerity of today is that of a people which sees the daylight ahead, and prefers to take its punishment now rather than to defer, by premature whoopee, the day of restoration and progress.



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Real Issue in Winnipeg Printers' Strike Is Not Much Discussed

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE strike of the Winnipeg daily newspaper printers has reached the stage at which the employers refer to it as a defeated strike, claiming that they are able to carry on their work without having, or even seeking, the services of the strikers, whereas the latter describe it as a continuing strike and assert that the employers are turning out only a debased and deteriorated (non-union) imitation of their proper product. The question which is right is academic.

The two newspapers notified their striking workers that they would not be needed in two radically different communications, probably in the hope of finding out which of the two will work better in the interesting matter of the rights of the striking workers to unemployment insurance. One daily discharged its men for misconduct, the other simply told them that their engagements were terminated. Both methods leave the unemployment people with a lovely problem on their hands, but they would have had that problem some time or other anyhow. They state that they will treat both groups alike, but that may be a matter for the courts.

The strike was loudly trumpeted to the public by both sides as being concerned with certain tremendously vital issues in the relations of labor and employer, but we strongly suspect that the only vital issue which could not have been settled with little or no trouble was the good old issue of rates of pay.

The public argument was almost wholly on the subject of the extent to which arbitration shall be accepted for the interpretation of the contract, and it is that subject alone which is mentioned in the report of Mr. Justice W. J. Major, Commissioner for the Department of Labor in this dispute.

The Commissioner cites the following clause as being included in the new contract demanded by the International Typographical Union, and as being refused by the publishers: "Provided that local union laws not affecting wages, hours and working conditions, *and the general laws of the I. T. U.*, shall not be subject to arbitration." But Mr. Harry Finch, Winnipeg representative of the I.T.U., denies that the union has ever sought to impose upon the employer all the general laws of its body, and cites the following clause (not mentioned by Mr. Justice Major) as being also in the contract: "It is understood that the general laws of the International Typographical Union in effect January 1, 1945, *not in conflict with this contract*, shall govern relations between the parties". Apart from this discrepancy, there is the fact that the I. T. U. is a fairly responsible union and its interpretations are not likely to be too extravagant, and that this rule against arbitration for these general laws has been very widely accepted by employers in all parts of the continent.

One-sided Interpretation

It is of course objectionable for an employer in Winnipeg or Toronto to have to bind himself to abide by a one-sided interpretation, and one made in Indianapolis, for laws which he has accepted as "governing the relations" between himself and his employees; but after all he can always withdraw from that obligation at the end of the contract term, and the prospect of his doing so would seem likely to restrain the union from being too outrageous.

On the other hand the local union's indignant denunciation of the refusal of the employers to accept this one-sided arbitration is even more pumped-up and unreasonable. The union's Winnipeg newspaper (produced daily for free circulation during the strike) denounces the Commissioner's "recommendation" that Manitoba enact a law compelling the acceptance of local arbitration of all matters in dispute between employers and employees, as being "a masterpiece of the most undemocratic trend of thought to come from a responsible citizen of this country." This is very eloquent and impassioned, but also very absurd as proceeding from a body which has been denouncing employers for the things which they have refused to arbitrate for the past fifty years.

But there is another demand in the union case, a demand that men who are called upon by the employer to work more than five days in one week shall be paid time and a half for the sixth day no matter what be the reason for their being needed. The old practice in Winnipeg has been that when the union (which has sole responsibility for the supply of competent printers) failed to supply enough men to operate the shop six days without anybody working more than five, the extra time worked was paid for at the regular rate. Without this safeguard the publisher is obviously very likely (in a town not overburdened with competent printers) to have to pay six-and-a-half days' wages for every six days' work. A union which really desires to spread the available work over 20 per cent more men should be perfectly content with the old arrangement; a union which actually wants to get 8 1/3 per cent more wages without saying so would demand the new one.

There is a phrase in the union's statement of its case about desiring "a forty-hour week with the same take-home pay as was paid for 46 hours". Whether this is another description of the same demand, or a different demand, it is impossible to tell, but it does look like the former.

Mr. Justice Major's recommendation has added neither light nor lubrication to the situation. The right to strike is not likely to be abolished in Canada in any near future, and while the right to strike exists it is going to be hard to prohibit men from striking, and employers from letting them strike, against any proposed method of arbitration as much as against any other proposal. The Winnipeg printers were striking for the right to have their contracts interpreted in Indianapolis; they could strike, if they wanted to, for the right to have them interpreted in Timbuctoo, and if they could win they would get them interpreted in Timbuctoo. But neither an Indianapolis interpretation nor a Timbuctoo one sounds to us like the kind of thing that Canadian printers would really wish to risk their jobs on.

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Largest Chevrolet-Oldsmobile Sales and Service Organization in Canada

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Horrible Hymie Was Ruined When People Knew He Dried Dishes

By J. N. HARRIS

THE libel action Snarczenblitz v. Dollop which was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Gackett and a jury was one of the most remarkable in Canadian legal history, and would certainly have made many precedents if the official court reporter, guided by a strong rumor, had not disappeared in the middle of the proceedings to find out if the Spadina Avenue hotels really were open. Such was the confusion of the case that his departure went unnoticed.

Mr. Sling, K.C., for the plaintiff explained that Dollop, the defendant, (described as a sporting journalist) . . .

Dollop, interrupting: "Who described me as a sporting journalist?"

Mr. Sling: "How would you describe yourself?"

Dollop: "I'm a sportscribe. I specialize in the grunt and groan game."

Mr. Justice Gackett, whose retirement was overdue at the outbreak of the war, and who has been kept on the bench by the current crime-wave and resulting pressure of legal business, at this point inquired what Mr. Dollop had said, and why.

Dollop: "Grunt and Groan, my Lord."

His Lordship: "Yes, I'm sorry. A little rheumatic. Just you wait, young man."

When the profession of Dollop had been explained to his Lordship, Mr. Sling continued with his case. Mr. Dollop had written a newspaper article concerning Hyman Snarczenblitz, the plaintiff, known professionally as Horrible Hymie the Hyena, the most despicable villain of the mat game.

AT THIS point the court was thrown into an uproar by the plaintiff's rising in his place, clasping his hands above his head, and turning slowly around with a nasty sneer on his face. A person described as his trainer, or keeper, jerked him back into his seat, and was heard to say, quite distinctly, "Siddown and shaddap, you dope."

The article complained of stated that Snarczenblitz in private life was a model husband and father, who regularly helped his wife dry up the dishes, could be depended on to run errands, and liked nothing better than rocking the baby to sleep and singing lullabies. A photograph accompanying the article showed the plaintiff handing a piece of candy to a neighbor's little boy.

Mr. Sling stated that the article had had a very adverse effect on plaintiff's professional career. In fact, on the following evening, when he entered the ring, men had cheered and women had cooed.

"It is significant," said Mr. Sling, "that this had never occurred before."

Continuing, counsel for the plaintiff stated that even when Horrible Hymie had applied his most loathed hold to his opponent, namely the Ligurian Lung Crusher, with which he had disabled three men for life, there were no boos, hisses or sneers, but only applause and even scattered cries of "Bravo!" and "Well done!"

Finally, when plaintiff had strangled his opponent, the referee, and the timekeeper, in such a manner that the Fire Department took half an hour to revive them with the aid of a pulmotor, there had been no throwing of bottles or angry threats from the crowd, and in some cases women even threw bouquets of flowers into the ring.

"THIS," said Mr. Sling, "is a serious matter. A mat villain depends for his very livelihood on the hatred and contempt with which he is regarded by the general public. The defendant, Dollop, has done a great deal to undermine my client's ill-fame, and has made it difficult for him to obtain professional engagements in this city. As the offense was wilfully committed, in spite of a warning delivered by my client's press agent. . ."

The proceedings were again interrupted when the person mentioned arose and said, "Not press agent, public relations officer."

Mr. Sling concluded, "Therefore I ask the jury to award my client heavy damages for the love, admiration, and esteem which he has wilfully brought on this dangerous man, Horrible Hymie the Hyena, the most despicable villain of the mat game."

At this point the plaintiff again rose, clasped his hands above his head, and slowly turned about, sneering at the entire court.

"Does my friend contend that damages should be awarded for this sort of thing?" asked Mr. Harrow, K.C., for the defence. "It's quite unprecedented."

"Nevertheless, we will prove that plaintiff has suffered financial, personal and professional damage from this unwarrantable eulogy," snapped Mr. Sling, "and will request the court to recompense him for it."

His Lordship was heard to mutter "Dear me".

Mr. Harrow stated that the defence claimed justification, fair comment on a matter of jublic interest, that the article was facetious in intention and that at the time of writing the defendant was suffering from severe strain, having just been driven back to the office by a press photographer in a staff car and in a hurry.

"The content of the article in question, my Lord," said Mr. Harrow, "was true".

"The greater the truth, the greater the libel, my Lord"; interposed Mr. Sling, "now that my friend has taken advantage of privilege to repeat this beastly allegation, we shall demand much, much, greater damages. The fact that this journalist" . . .

(Mr. Dollop was heard to say "sportscribe" quite distinctly). "this person has wormed his way into my client's fireside, and has had the effrontery, the treachery, to publish the details of my client's private life, has basely aired my client's clean linen in public" . . .

AT this point Mr. Justice Gackett interrupted to ask of the court clerk, "What is this all about? Which fellow is suing which?"

Although spoken in a whisper, the question was audible throughout the court.

As there was a rather awkward pause, Mr. Sling said somewhat lamely, "And furthermore the defendant spread a malicious rumor to the effect that my client sent flowers to his mother every Mother's Day."

During the silence that followed, the trainer, or keeper, was heard to say, "Why my boy's moider?"

Mr. Justice Gackett said, "I reserve judgment and the court is adjourned *sine die*. And while we're at it we might as well adjourn *sine anno*."

"*Hic, Haec, Hoc*", he added solemnly, as he hobbled towards his chambers.

As the crowd streamed from the courtroom, the plaintiff, probably from force of habit, rose slowly, clasped his hands above his head and turned around, sneering triumphantly all around him.

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Florida's Tropical Wonderland

"America's Home Town in the Tropics" on the ocean between Palm Beach and Miami, would indeed like to have you back this winter.

We are rapidly getting back to normal, but this year we advise advance housing reservations. Fort Lauderdale has much to offer in pleasant living in warm, sub-tropical winter sunshine in the most beautiful surroundings in Florida

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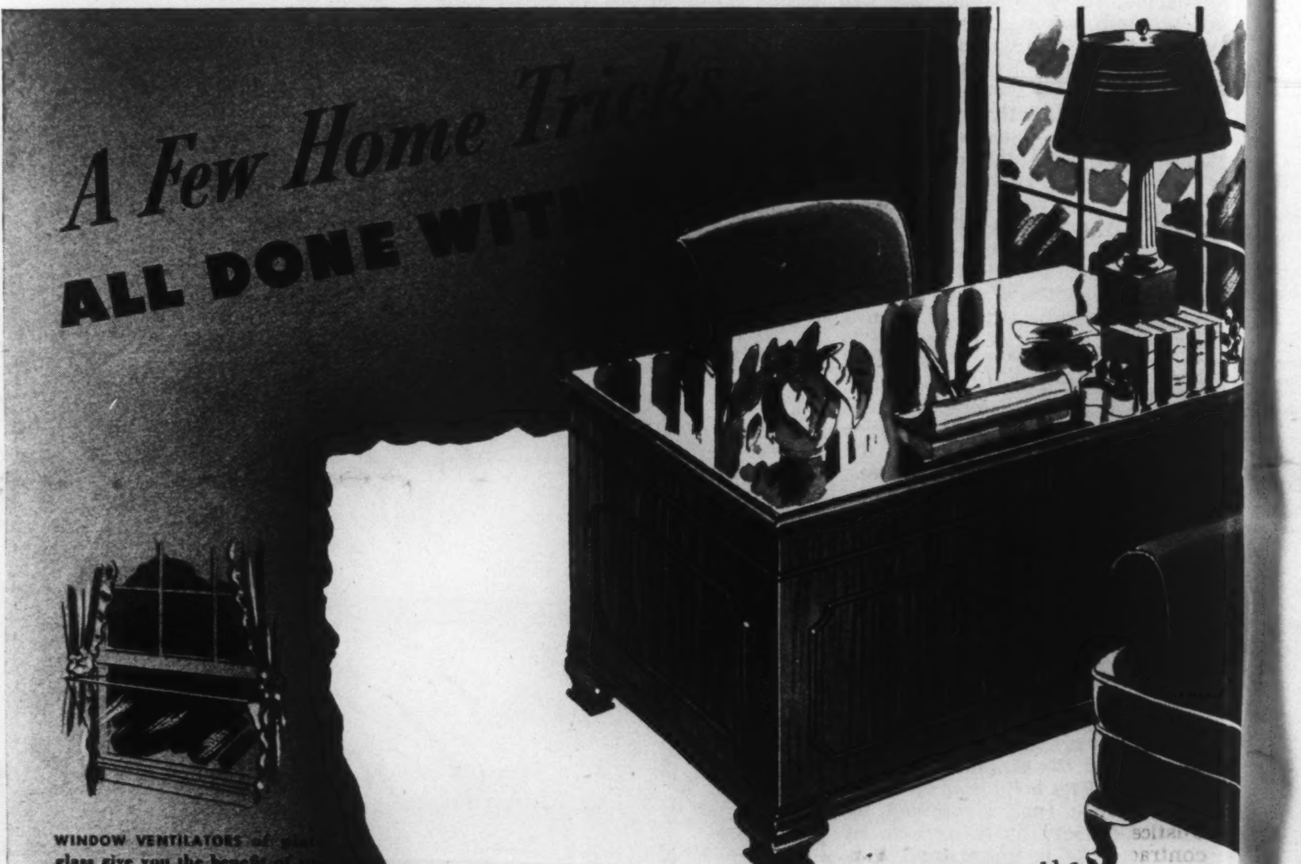
WINTER NOTE

AMERICA'S roads run on coal, oil, water—and sand. At least, in slippery weather they run on sand. You may have noticed the little pipes set in front of the driving wheels of locomotives—they pour sand on the rails when the going is icy. Last year, one Eastern railroad used 38,000 tons of the stuff to keep its trains on schedule.



WINDOW VENTILATORS of plate glass give you the benefit of unobstructed daylight. They let in the fresh air, but cut off the dangerous drafts.

PLATE GLASS SHELVES will smarten up any kitchen, breakfast nook or sunroom. Handy for so many uses, and easy to keep sparkling clean.

CLOSET SHELVES of transparent plate glass are a new but practical idea. You can quickly see what's on the shelf without climbing on a chair.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT, a few simple touches of glass can add a lot of charm and livability to a home—and glass can be used in so many novel ways. For instance, can you think of anything more practical than a crystal clear plate glass top for your desk, table or buffet? It protects the fine finish of furniture from harm, yet lets you see all the natural beauty of the wood—and adds a brightness and cheeriness of its own to the room. So easy to clean too. Other interesting tricks with glass are shown at the left, and they're only a hint of what can be done with this most versatile of materials.

To get polished plate glass of the highest quality, that is free from distortion, be sure to specify Pilkington. For over a hundred years Pilkington Brothers have been manufacturers of light-providing, beautiful and enduring glass. They have introduced many new glass developments and rigidly maintain the high standard of quality of their products. Pilkington British Glass is recognized throughout the world as being the best obtainable.

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SERVICEMEN Everywhere Are Talking "PEACE PLANS" with B of M Managers...

Can we help you GET OFF ON THE RIGHT FOOT, *too?*

Getting back to 'civvy street' is no cinch . . . we know it presents many problems.

But the road back will be made far easier if you make use of the many aids specially designed to help you . . . government re-establishment benefits, rehabilitation committees and other veterans' organizations.

Among those who want to help you most is your local B of M branch manager. He knows the veteran's problems and he is in a unique position to give you sound counsel on money matters and on a number of other angles in getting back into civilian life.

Get off on the right foot in your civilian plans . . . and your rehabilitation problem is half-licked.

Follow the example of thousands of Servicemen from coast to coast . . . Call on your neighbourhood B of M manager. He will be ready and glad to chat things over with you . . . you will appreciate his friendly, helpful approach to your particular plans and problems.

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FREE BOOKLET for SERVICEMEN

Twenty-page booklet you'll read with profit. Specially written for Servicemen, it will help you in your 'civvy street' plans. It is yours for the asking at any B of M office.

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TO A MILLION CANADIANS
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D44

Union Security Still Labor Storm Centre

By MURRAY COTTERILL

Labor will turn its political pressure on the Government of Premier George Drew, asking labor legislation which will clear up the contentious issue of union security. In a preview of labor-management relations for 1946 the Secretary of Toronto's Labor Council predicts continued turbulence, but final stabilization in the industrial scene. Politics will have the usual effect, with C.C.F., Communist and non-partisan elements manoeuvring for position, and more unity between A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions seems likely, in his opinion.

NINETEEN-FORTY-FIVE was a mixed year, part war and part peace. Nineteen-forty-six will be the first full peacetime industrial year and during that period it can be reasonably expected that the future pattern of Canadian management-labor relationships will fairly well stabilize. Organized labor, which has weathered the reconversion squalls surprisingly well to date, looks forward to continued turbulence but final stabilization. The union security issue, still unresolved by definite law, remains the main storm centre, although wage disputes will probably take over the spotlight before long. A trend toward unity between the two main labor centres is clearly developing.

Reconversion, which many laborites feared would considerably weaken the unions, has not had the serious effects that it had after the last war. The Canadian Congress of Labor has lost a large number of its shipyard workers and the affiliated Auto Workers have lost heavily in aircraft. Collapse of the aircraft industry has also slashed membership in the A. F. of L.'s big Machinists' Union. But other organizations are standing firm. The Rubber, Packing and Mining industries remain at full blast. The CIO-CCL Steelworkers have found that an increasing proportion of dues-paying members in plants under contract has compensated for losses due to closed-down war plants. Unemployment, while naturally weakening labor bargaining power, is not the desperate type which enables employers to count upon a ready supply of help. In current strikes, there has been none of the strike breaking by non-employees which often characterized pre-war walkouts.

Nineteen-forty-five passed into nineteen-forty-six with only two strikes in progress. The big Ford dispute had passed into the arbitration stage but there were still strikes in Toronto and Winnipeg over the common issue of union security.

Laws Are Needed

No laws have yet been passed by any government, other than Saskatchewan, clearly defining what employers and unions should do about union security. Ottawa clearly demonstrated during the Ford dispute that it was not prepared to step over the provinces' heads by establishing any legislative precedent. Instead, it sidestepped the issue by merely acting in the role of an arbitrator. Of course, whatever the arbitrator decides in the Ford issue will undoubtedly have an important bearing on any future laws passed either by Ottawa or the Provinces.

Mr. Drew's Legislature, which will be meeting shortly, can expect to be the target of a fairly contracted labor pressure play for definite laws. The Dominion will not be the chief target at least until jurisdiction is finally settled by Dominion-Provincial decisions.

Peculiarly enough, the pattern may not be set here in Canada at all. The Windsor Ford arbitration is taking place at the same time as negotiations between the same union and the main Detroit workers of the giant auto concern. Should a strike not develop in Ford of Detroit over wages and the parent company renegotiate a collective agreement granting full union shop privileges to the union, it will be hard for any Canadian arbitrator to limit the degree of security granted to the Windsor local.

On the other hand, should a wage dispute break out in Detroit Ford or should the negotiations continue without finality for some time, the Windsor arbitrator will not have to face up so definitely to this strongest of the union arguments—that Canadian workers should receive equal treatment with American fellow-employees of the same company.

Wage Question

The wage question is another hot subject which may well be settled in advance by American precedent. The strike at General Motors and the even more ominous threatening strike in the American steel industry are clear-cut wage disputes. The unions are asking a 30 per cent increase in auto and a $2.00 a day increase in steel. They both work out around the same proportion and both are requested by the unions as compensation for increases in the cost of living and for the reduction in working hours now that the war is over. At the time of writing General Motors seems to be losing its tactical battle with the union, President Truman having decided that company books must be opened to prove or disprove Auto Union Vice-President Reuther's claim that the wage increase can be paid without increasing the cost of cars.

The big Canadian industrial unions are obviously playing a watching game at the moment. If labor in the U.S. wins wage boosts, a similar push can be expected in the Dominion. So far the issue has been joined only once and that was by the Packinghouse Workers in the recent nation-wide dicker with the big packing plants. They asked for 30 per cent and a forty hour week, settled finally for a 45 hour working week and about half of the wage demand. Unlike the other industries, however, the packing plant workers did not have to face any reconversion slump which naturally reduced, even if temporarily, the bargaining power of the employees.

Signs of Cooperation

A very distinct trend toward more and more cooperation between A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions is evident all across the Dominion. One of the most startling of these developments was the sudden unity which developed in Toronto several months ago. The Toronto District Trades & Labor Council is the senior Council of the A.F. of L. in Canada, actually antedating the Trades and Labor Congress itself. Its decision to work in cooperation with the CIO-CIL body in the Queen City was quite a precedent. Whether this presages united action on a national scale is hard to say but it must be remembered that the Canadian locals of both A.F. of L. and C.I.O. have always looked with ill-concealed disfavor upon the disputes and arguments which so frequently rage in the United States and it was only, after several years of pressure, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada yielded to the parent A.F. of L. by expelling C.I.O. unions.

Politics are having their usual divisive effects inside organized labor. The C.C.F. continues to hold the loyalty of most of the CIO-CIL membership. There are signs that the C.C.F. has pretty well recovered from its Ontario election set-back. Its trade union adherents are preparing to again promote the idea of direct union affiliation to the party on an even larger scale. The electoral success of the British Labor Party which is based on union affiliations and the vivid dissimilarity between actions of the Saskatchewan government and Liberal and Conservative governments elsewhere on the union security issue, adds weight to their arguments.

On the other hand the Communists, now known as Labor Progressives, are attempting, somewhat convulsively, to switch their line away from wartime opposition to strikes and general respectability, and back to the old pre-war tactics of agitation and militancy. It will be interesting to see, now that Communist leaders have tasted the sweets of respectability, whether or not they can make the switch successfully. If they do not, their tactics will be confusing to the rank and file of the few unions distinctly under their leadership. If they do, the uneasy alliance which existed between them and the non-partisan elements within the A.F. of L. can be expected to break, as is evidenced by the recent expulsions of Communists by the International Association of Machinists and other A.F. of L. organizations in Montreal.

Such a political effect would in turn result in alliance between the C.C.F.-inclined A.F. of L. members and the non-partisan elements, thereby bringing about even further political uniformity between the A.F. of L. unions and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

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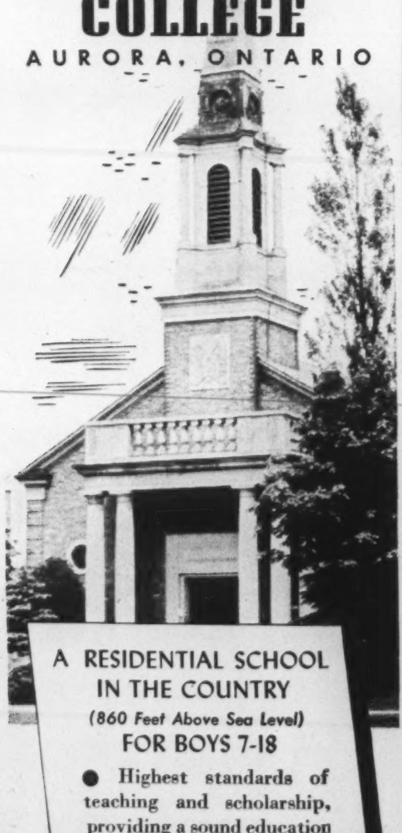

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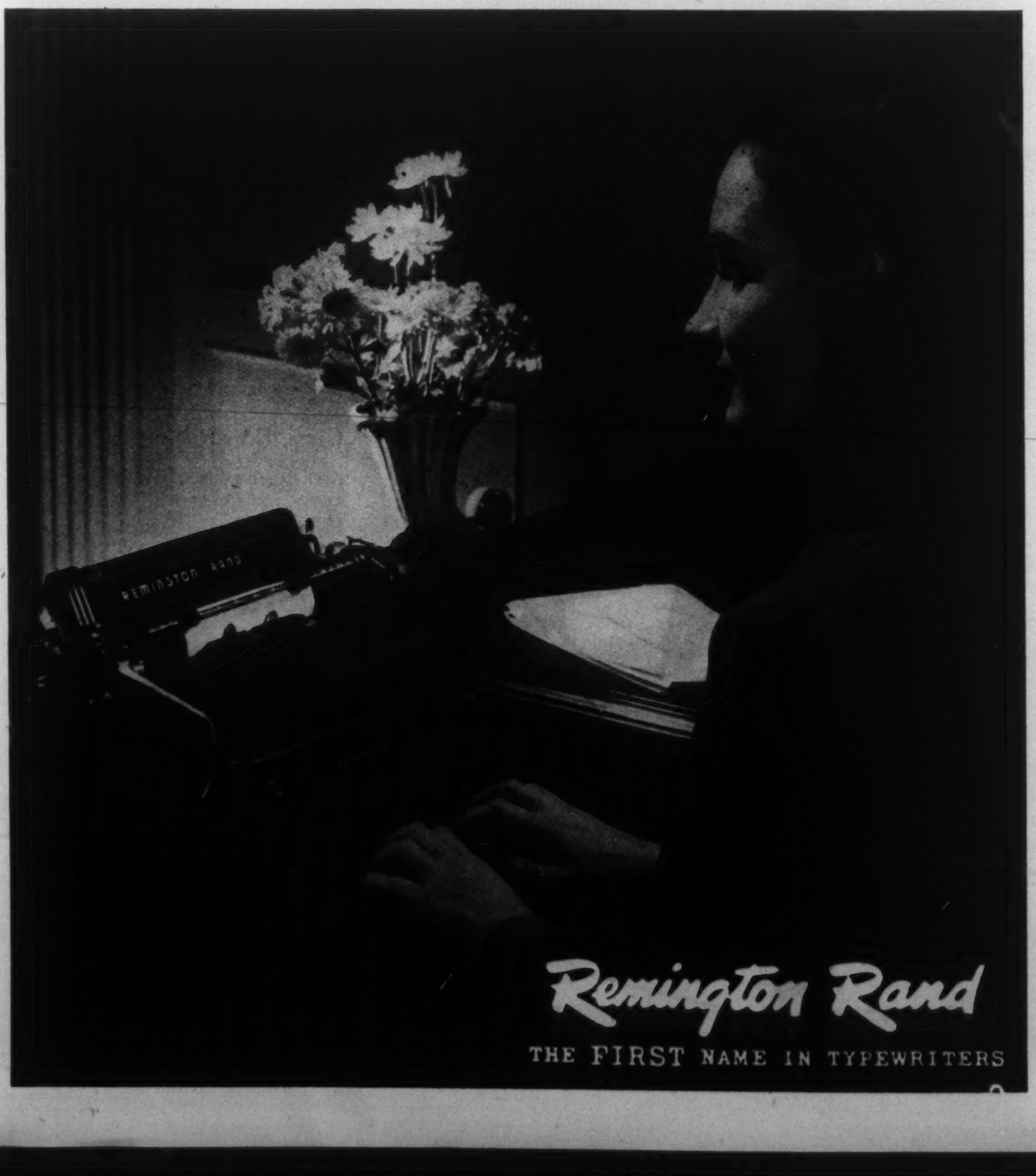

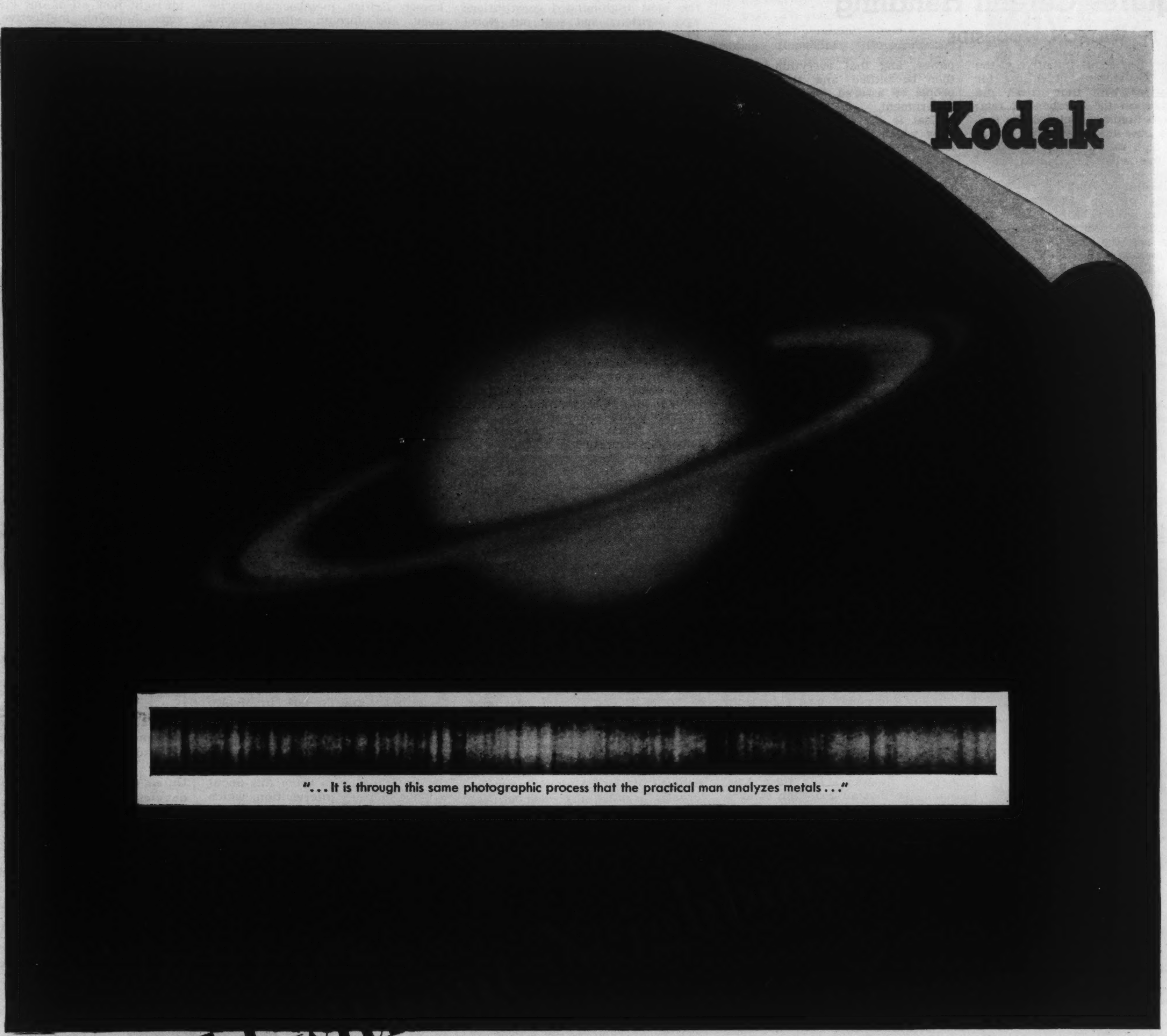

"... It is through this same photographic process that the practical man analyzes metals ..."

World wit

This full-color photograph of the planet Saturn and its fabulous rings was made on Kodachrome Film at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California.

Weird and beautiful though it is—and a great achievement in photography—it has less significance than the black-and-white strip, also photographed at Mt. Wilson on a special Kodak plate sensitive to wave lengths longer than those of light. For the spectroscopic strip informs the scientist that Saturn, with 81 times the "living space" of the Earth, is a world without men and women—a world without any form of life as we know it . . .

The analyst finds in Saturn's spectrum evidence of ammonia gas and methane gas in large quantities. He finds no free oxygen or carbon dioxide —essential to good or bad neighbors, of the kind we know, and to plant life.

The branch of photography known as *spectroscopy* has told us all we know about the composition and atmosphere of the stars. The practical man may wave that aside as "interesting, but what of it?"

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THE WORLD TODAY

Incendiary Spanish Situation Requires Careful Handling

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

The pre-Christmas initiative of the French Government in calling for consultations with the British and Americans on the question of relations with Spain has placed the problem of how to get rid of General Franco high on the Allied agenda.

That this self-styled fascist, placed in power by the support of Hitler and Mussolini in what was really the beginning of the European war, should be allowed to maintain his grip on the Spanish people seems to many a negation of all that we fought for.

It is believed that the French propose that Allied recognition be withdrawn from Franco's government (they themselves maintain only an agent at Madrid, while the Soviets have never recognized Franco) and given to the newly-organized Spanish Government-in-exile which is now domiciled in Mexico City but would then be moved to Paris.

This is a group of moderate Republicans who, from their record back in Spain and while in exile, and from long discussions which I had with some of the most important of them in San Francisco, are worthy of trust. Yet it would be a very shallow optimism which supposed that Franco could be forced out and they could be installed peacefully in power, and that everything would then be settled and the Spanish people be assured free and orderly government.

EARL PUTNAM

President of Canada Health and Accident Assurance cooperation, Waterloo, Ontario—a new Canadian Company recently granted a charter by the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Putnam, who has been a well-known figure in life insurance circles, has long been prominent in community work in Kitchener-Waterloo. He is a founder and former President of the Kitchener-Waterloo Sales and Advertising Club—was General Chairman of the Buy-A-Tank Fund (1940) and a recruiting drive (1942) in those cities. He was the founder of the Navy League in Kitchener. The new Company which Mr. Putnam heads will sell modern policies in the fields of health, accident, hospitalization and surgical insurance, including group coverage.

That is the lazy, black-and-white view which we tend to take of too many problems. Actually there are extremely complicated issues to be considered in proceeding to try to force a change of regime in Spain, and no assurance whatever that the Republicans, who showed themselves quite as factious, divided and undisciplined as the Greeks, in the early years of the Republic, could maintain stable government.

There is first of all, how to get rid of Franco without precipitating another civil war, which no true friend of Spain or of humanity can wish for. The country is, after all, quiet now. It may be only a surface calm, but even that is a blessing of a sort in this world of violence, and judged from our disillusioning experience of smashing the fascist tyranny over many countries of Europe only to see an equally repressive communist tyranny immediately clamped onto them.

The British, French and American Governments certainly have no desire to go to the trouble of forcing out Franco, only to see the Communists seize power and begin to purge the country of moderates and rightists alike. Even with the return to Madrid of a moderate Republican regime there is the virtual certainty of a wide-scale paying-off of old scores which might be expanded into nation-wide disorder by the extremist element and used to cover a seizure of power.

Republic Was Chaotic

Before the embittering experience of the civil war, a responsible historian states that with a change of the government from Left to Right or vice-versa tens of thousands were forced into prison or exile, and hundreds of thousands lost their jobs. It may be that an operation of such a scale would be necessary to purge the country, as in France, Belgium or Holland. Unfortunately the record of self-government in Spain does not assure one that the democratic elements could re-establish orderly and secure government afterwards.

This has been achieved in France, with its century and more experience in republicanism, only through an iron-willed leader. No de Gaulle has appeared on the Spanish scene. And the record tells that during the five years of republican rule from 1931 to 1936 there was a rightest insurrection during the first two-year period of Leftist majority; a Leftist insurrection during the ensuing two-year period of Right-Centre rule; and a Rightest insurrection which finally blew up the republic, when the Left again won the elections.

In the first 57 months of the republic there were 29 governments. Its five years saw three general elections and the deposition of a president. The republic which started with a bloodless revolution which cost not a single life; framed one of the most high-minded constitutions ever written; and sent out Nobel Prize winners as ambassadors, dissolved in violence because Spaniards simply lacked the necessary discipline and obedience for self-rule.

As many British statemen have repeated since Wellington's day, this is not a country or a people into whose affairs one can plunge lightly in intervention. Churchill has made it pretty clear from various public statements that he considers that the long-term interests of the Spanish people, as well as those of the Western powers, would be served best by eschewing direct intervention and instead pressing Franco's Government for reform, as the Americans are doing with Chiang Kai-shek's one-party government in China.

Churchillian Solution

With Churchill's well-known, passionate attachment to the institution of constitutional monarchy, it may well be that he encouraged the Spanish pretender Don Juan to make his demand on Franco last spring to relinquish power and restore the monarchy. Since then, however, a Labor Government has taken over in London, a government which can hardly be expected to place any confidence in a Bourbon, no matter how loyal it may be to the House of Windsor.

The Americans are temperamentally so averse to the concept of monarchy, believing in spite of all the evidence in Britain, Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium that there cannot be true democratic government under a monarchy, that they were unwilling to support even the popular throne of Yugoslavia. Towards the Bourbons they must be adamant. As for the French, though de Gaulle may have an open mind on the question, his regime, supported two-thirds by Socialists and Communists, must be hard and fast for a Spanish republic.

Thus one alternative—I don't say a solution, for who can say how it would come out, considering the instability of the Spaniards?—one alternative is practically ruled out. And it was the most readily possible alternative. For whatever one may think of Franco (and no one can find a single word of praise for him in my writings of the past nine years) it cannot be denied that in his light he is a patriotic Spaniard. I believe him to be quite capable of renouncing his personal position to restore the monarchy and establish a more moderate Right-Centre government.

Franco Modifies Regime

Reluctant though one may be to concede anything to him, it must be admitted on the record that he showed statesmanship during the war and served the interests of his country by not plunging it in on the side of the Axis, as many of his pro-Nazi advisers wanted him to do, when the Hitlerian tide was at full flow.

Maybe he only recognized that his country was too ruined and disunited, that the Germans would take over effective control, or that Anglo-American sea power impinged too strongly on his long sea-coast. But at any rate he made a proper estimate of the situation, and without expressing any gratitude to him, as Churchill did, or bidding for his friendship, we can recognize that his restraint had a far-reaching effect on our whole Mediterranean campaign.

Since the fading of Germany's fortunes, Franco has shown considerable agility in modifying his domestic regime to make it more palatable to the Western powers. The censorship was relaxed a year and more ago, many political prisoners freed, and inspection of prisons permitted by Allied correspondents. "Free speech" has been proclaimed and, most improbable of all, a land reform program announced.

The increasing political activity in the country shows that, in consequence of the greater freedom allowed our correspondents, political repression has had to be eased and opposition has thus been encouraged (certainly not directly by Franco) to organize. The reports of the well-known British member of parliament and foreign editor, Vernon Bartlett, whose connections were with the Loyalist side in the Civil War, on his visit to Spain last spring, showed that he found things much better than he expected.

This reluctantly accommodating leader is not a man to be trusted. We may, like Bevin, "detest" his regime and his record. But we may also, like Bevin, be slow to avow that this regime should be overturned by intervention. For under it things are slowly, but steadily improving, there is at least stable government under which the grievous wounds of the country can heal, and the prospect that in time the Spaniards may settle their own affairs satisfactorily, as they must do in any case.

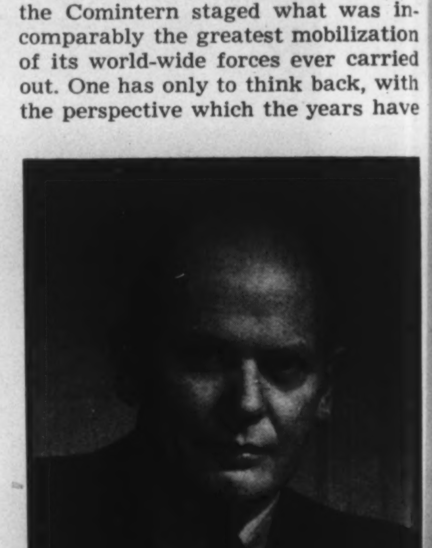
When we abandon this course, we plunge into the unknown, and if we are determined to do that, as it seems, we should at least recognize the risks. I should say that when I began to make notes for this article, as one who had always been an uncompromising anti-Francoite, I had no idea it would begin like this. Ideology, which is not always a sound guide, has had to yield thus far to the facts as I find them.

If Franco must go, because he is a dictator and a former friend of Hitler's (though, as the New York *Times* points out very reasonably, no one proposes that we intervene against the Soviet government or Tito's government, because they are dictatorships; and I am sure that Stalin and Molotov can be quoted in quite as friendly references to Hitler during the period 1939-41 as Franco), and if a restored monarchy is unacceptable to British Labor, or to French and American republican sentiment, then the most obvious alternative is to support the installation in Madrid of the Republican Government-in-exile now in Mexico City.

This is said, in Washington dispatches, to be what the French have proposed to Britain and the United States. But there is a very real question of just how to bring this about without military intervention, which none of the western powers have even hinted at. And there is bound to be dispute among the Spanish exiles, and even more seriously between the western powers and Russia, as to the personalities among the exiles or within Spain, who should be included in the government. These are the sort of troubles you get into when you begin making up other people's governments for them; we have been through it all in Poland, Central Europe and the Balkans.

True, the French initiative does not seem to have included Russia in the discussions as to the new Spanish government. But we can give up right now all of our claims to a voice—however ineffective—in the formation of Eastern European governments if we abrogate to ourselves the exclusive say in making up a new Spanish government. Besides, Soviet Russia has, to put it mildly, always shown a very special interest in Spain.

Lenin singled out Spain in 1920 to be the second country in the world to undergo a proletarian revolution. And it was in Spain in 1936-38 that the Comintern staged what was incomparably the greatest mobilization of its world-wide forces ever carried out. One has only to think back, with the perspective which the years have



R. E. G. Davis, formerly Director of the Canadian Youth Commission, has been appointed Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council. An honor graduate of the University of Toronto, Mr. Davis also holds an M.A. degree in sociology from McGill University with two years of further postgraduate study at Columbia and the London School of Economics. He has had the advantage of extensive travel in Europe and the Soviet Union, observing and studying social developments, while his twenty years' former service with the Y.M.C.A. gives him an unusual grasp of youth problems on both the local and national level. Mr. Davis' interests are both professional and broad. Since 1931, he has directed the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, which meets each summer at Lake Couchiching, in Ontario.

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provided, to the amazing gathering in their tens upon tens of thousands (some estimates run to 100,000 and more) of the "international brigades."

Classic Comintern Arena

They were not all Communist Party members by any means, and many did not know that they were being used by the Communists (a good many of the disillusioned ones appear to have been liquidated when they objected to it), but an intensive re-examination of the documents of this whole episode leave one in no doubt whatsoever but that this mobilization of international anti-fascists, supplied as it was with munitions from Russia on a great scale, represented a mighty effort by Moscow and the Comintern to "capture" the Western European bastion of Spain.

The strategic implications were obvious, and indeed noted at the time by those who were closer to the scene than we were. The prospect of being outflanked by Communist Russia stirred quite as many Frenchmen as did the alternative prospect of being outflanked by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and was responsible for the deep division which paralyzed French action in the Spanish Civil War.

It was not until I went back over the now complete records of that tragic prelude to the European War that I could appreciate the deep aversion which the moderate Spanish Republicans such as Albornoz, Minister of Justice in the Government-in-exile, and Socialists such as Prieto, former Loyalist War Minister and Finance Minister of the first republican cabinet in 1931, displayed at San Francisco towards any further collaboration with the Communists.

Socialist-Communist Rift

Anyone who had experienced the ruthless penetration which this small but tightly-organized group—it had but one deputy in the Cortes of 1933 and only 14 in that of 1936 in spite of full exploitation of the Popular Front—carried on inside the Loyalist organization, using the bludgeon of complete dependence on arms fom Russia, would not be surprised by anything that has happened since in Eastern Europe or Eastern Asia.

Step by step the Comintern leaders pressed their control until the Socialist leaders Caballero and Prieto would stand no more. Their successors, the more pliable Negrin and del Vayo, permitted the Communists to establish the system of political commissars in the Loyalist Army and G.P.U. over the republican police.

The rift opened up then between Socialists and Communists in Spain has never been closed, as a writer in November *Harper's* who has a long connection with Spanish exiles in France and has lately spent six months in Spain indicates clearly. His story confirms the insistence of the Spanish leaders at San Francisco that all of their reports from inside Spain—much more numerous since France was liberated — stress that they should not engage in any further experiments in a Popular Front with the Communists.

But the Comintern has by no means given up its long-pursued aims in Spain. It was prompt to organize a "Supreme Junta" for resumption of the struggle, and to hold a congress of Republican exiles in Toulouse, within a few months of the liberation of France. And it had forces ready, their strength probably exaggerated in newspaper reports, working with the French Maquis and armed with them by the British and Americans.

According to the well-informed, former Comintern worker Victor Serge, now writing for the Social Democratic *New Leader* of New York, 80 per cent of the Spanish exiles in France refused to follow the Communist Supreme Junta, and even Negrin denounced its pretensions, from London. The French Government hastened to end the Junta's military activities along the Spanish border.

The Communists, however, patched up with Negrin (last Prime Minister of the Loyalist Government) and tried to get him and del Vayo into the Government-in-exile when it was formed in Mexico City early last fall, organizing big public demonstrations in their support. The moderates withstood all pressure; their lesson had been too bitter, and their supporters in Spain would have none of it.

So in Mexico City there is a Spanish Government-in-exile which is as clearly non-Communist as it is anti-fascist, a group on whose integrity Britain, France and the United States could count, and which has considerable support from within the country.

There are no political giants in it. The president, Barrio, resumes the position he held in the last Loyalist Government. He had been Minister of the Interior in one of the 1933 governments, interim president on deposition of Zamora, and prime minister of the emergency government formed at the outbreak of the civil war in July 1936. He stands just left of centre.

The new Prime Minister Jose Giral is another old political figure, also prime minister in the early days of the civil war. The Foreign Minister de los Rios and the Minister of Justice are moderates dating from the first republican government of 1931.

Coming to the practical process of installing them in power in Madrid, supposing that diplomatic and economic pressure could force Franco to step down in their favor, or yield to the Latin American suggestion of a plebiscite, the thorniest question is whether the Soviets would agree to any such non-Communist group. They have a way of gaining concessions on these matters, and it is by no means a far-fetched suggestion that their present active policy towards Turkey, at the other end of the Mediterranean, is partly intended as blackmail to force concessions to their very live interests in Spain.

Some measure of these can be taken from the amount of attention given to the Spanish question in the Soviet press and radio, and among Communist groups throughout the world. If they are as persistent in this interest as they have been for the past 25 years—and they are nothing if not persistent—then a new Spanish Republican Government, whenever and however it may be installed in Madrid, will be faced with very troubled going. This is the prospect which has made London and Washington hesitate to lift the lid from the Spanish cauldron, detest Franco though they may.

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Dallin's Analysis of Big Three a Vital and Important Work

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE BIG THREE, by David J. Dallin. (Ryerson, $3.50.)

ALTHOUGH he finished his book before the defeat of Japan, nothing which has happened since it was committed to the press could bring the slightest touch of red to Dallin's face, least of all the failure of the foreign ministers' conference in London. For he had already laid down that "the predominance of the Big Three cannot be durable. A wartime combination, it will end soon after the war."

The only thing he didn't cover in this study of Big Three relationships, policies and rivalries, was the atom bomb. It is very doubtful if he would have conceded that it had changed *everything*. Rather, one imagines that he would have included it with naval power in his demonstration that predominance here is always held by the most advanced nations. Even backward nations have been able to achieve predominance as land powers, as witness the Mongols, Tatars and Turks. But they only reached as far as the sea coasts.

The passing of supremacy at sea from Britain to America during this war, and the new determination of Russia to build "the strongest navy in the world", as their slogan ran even before 1939, and has been reiterated since this book was finished, the writer places among the most important factors in the present world situation.

Now, no one will call Russia a "backward" nation any more—nor does Dallin do so. Yet if one considers dispassionately her success in rapidly expanding her sea power (which she could not do at all during the war, and consequently suffered the greatest handicaps along both flanks of her front against Germany), and considers further that, even with our shipments of planes, she was never able to gain ascendancy over even a part of German air power until the closing months of the war, one can see how far her technology is still behind the American and British, with their immense wartime increase in both sea and air power.

Purge Technique

And one may believe that, despite the intense concentration and effort of the Soviets, free American and British society will retain much of this advantage. Only concessions to freedom and abandonment of the purge technique and thought control will enable Russia to pull level with us, or overhaul us.

Here it is pertinent to recall that her first step in launching the big navy program, in 1937, was to kill off as "enemies of the people and agents of fascism" her Chief of the Naval Staff, the commanders of both Baltic and Black Sea fleets, and the director of the Naval Academy, because they had believed that the proper naval policy was to build a defensive force of smaller units (which were all that were within Russia's capability at the time).

The key to this book by a former Menshevik, an opposition member of the Moscow Soviet before the Bolsheviks eliminated all opposition, so lucid and incisive, and without the mushy thinking, false optimism or moralizing so often found in books by British or American writers, is the great shift in sea power which has transferred world leadership from Britain to America.

One understands better, after reading it, that the new internationalist sentiment in the United States is due far more to the dawning realization that the leading power of the world *must* be interested in what happens in every corner, rather than to any capricious swing in public opinion. His assertion that it would be shortsighted to expect that America is headed for a long peace after this war will not make his book popular, south of the line.

Rather the contrary would appear to be true, he believes. Because of her new position of leadership, America will be forced into a policy of interventionism, often against her wish. When Britain was the world's leading power, during the nineteenth century, she waged 27 wars, big and small, although she was by no means ruled by bloodthirsty autocrats, but most of the time by classic liberals who abhorred war and placed their faith in conciliation through free trade.

Every world event had to be Britain's concern, and she was drawn into these wars, or waged them, though democracy flourished in her country, the arts and sciences prospered, her national wealth mounted, and her standard of living was envied throughout Europe. "In view of these conditions British wars cannot therefore be considered as silly adventures of unreasonable minds."

They were a necessity of her position. America, which during this period fought only three wars, in one of which, the Spanish-American, she lost only 289 men killed, has now fallen heir to this position, with its liabilities.

Russian Miscalculations

The overwhelming new American ascendancy in sea power at least puts an end to any question of a British-U.S. war over sea supremacy and markets, on which Lenin, and Stalin after him, counted implicitly. As late as 1935, Dallin notes, the leading Soviet economist Professor Varga, and the Italian Comintern leader Togliatti, were "proving" this to be inevitable. They foresaw a coalition of Britain, France, Germany and Italy against America (that was their interpretation of Mussolini's plan for a Four-Power Pact); while they asserted that any Anglo-American coalition against Japan was impossible.

These are instances of the huge miscalculations which the Soviets have made in the past in foreign policy, and which they were making right through the early part of this war, when Stalin believed that the United States was only waiting to seize many of Britain's possessions as she fell.

In considering the new policy open to Britain, in her changed position, Dallin has a page or two on Canada. He sees us promptly joining Britain's war in 1939 "with little understanding of the situation in the Polish corridor" (sic!), but because we valued the protection we had long received from association with the leading sea power of the world. It is a wonder here that he did not point out with triumph how Canada joined even more promptly in America's war against Japan, neatly shifting to the protection of the new ruler of the seas.

Three Plans

He sees three different answers to the problem of the future of British policy. The first he calls Halifax's policy—though I know from first-hand that it was Eden's and Cranbourne's too at the time. That is, or was, to weld the whole Commonwealth more closely together to form a world power more nearly equal in strength and influence to Russia and the United States.

The second, is the Smuts' plan for linking Britain closely with Western Europe. But Dallin believes that neither France nor Italy would submerge themselves in such a British bloc. The third possibility is of lasting British-American collaboration, along the lines of Churchill's speech at Harvard. That was the occasion on which Churchill said it would be foolish to break up the smooth-running and powerful machinery of the Anglo-Aemrican Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Any such maintenance of a combined military force by Britain and America, Dallin notes, would call for a closer accord on foreign policy. As it is, the whole scheme, which he clearly believes the most likely to prevail of the three mentioned, has been held back out of concern for maintaining the wartime collaboration with Russia, because it is realized that she must be very suspicious of any such development.

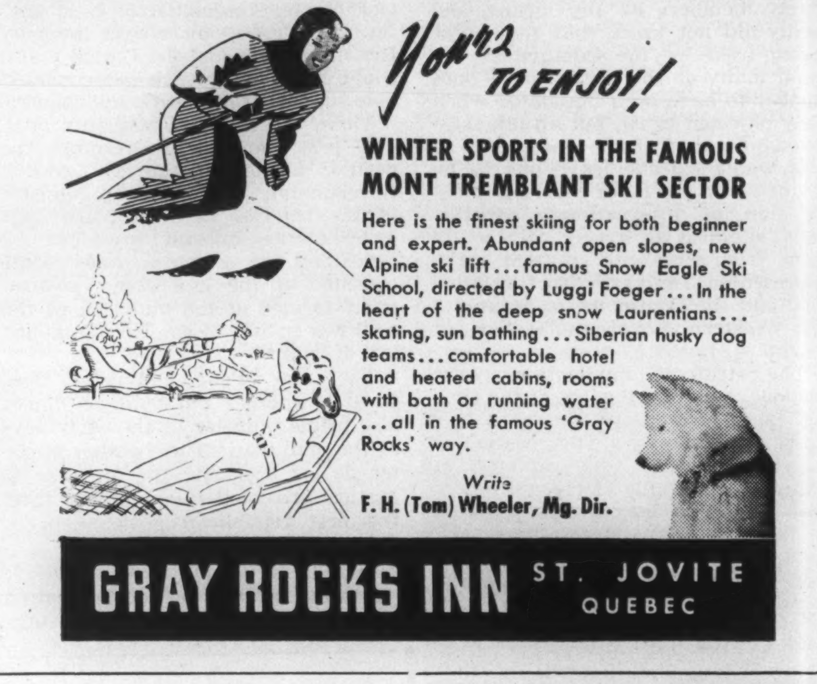
Under any such Anglo-American partnership, there are three sore spots where their policy would have to be coordinated. There is the Pacific and Far East, where the former British importance has given way most suddenly to complete American ascendancy. Here Britain "would have to sacrifice many a traditional policy, and subordinate her policies to those of the United States."

Oil Imperialism

There is the Middle East, where British policy has been predominant, though it is now losing ground. Oil imperialism is drawing the United States into "this hot-spot of Anglo-Russian control, antagonism and intrigue." And, indeed, was Washington not quicker than London to send a note of protest over the recent Soviet manipulation in Northern Iran? Further on in his book Dallin devotes a whole, interesting section to the Middle East, giving the history of past rivalry here which alone makes the present intelligible.

The third place where British and American policy would have to be coordinated, is in Europe. Here British policy has been elaborated in every detail down through the centuries. I can imagine that Dallin's blunt appraisal of its "realism" would offend a good many readers of the Toronto *Telegram!* But as a continental who has been looking at Britain through the other end of the telescope (but has not, I think, ever lived there, as he has in Germany, France and America) Dallin at least gives one a new point of view.

Quoting Palmerston's "England has no permanent friends, she has only permanent interests", Dallin elaborates his view that Britain has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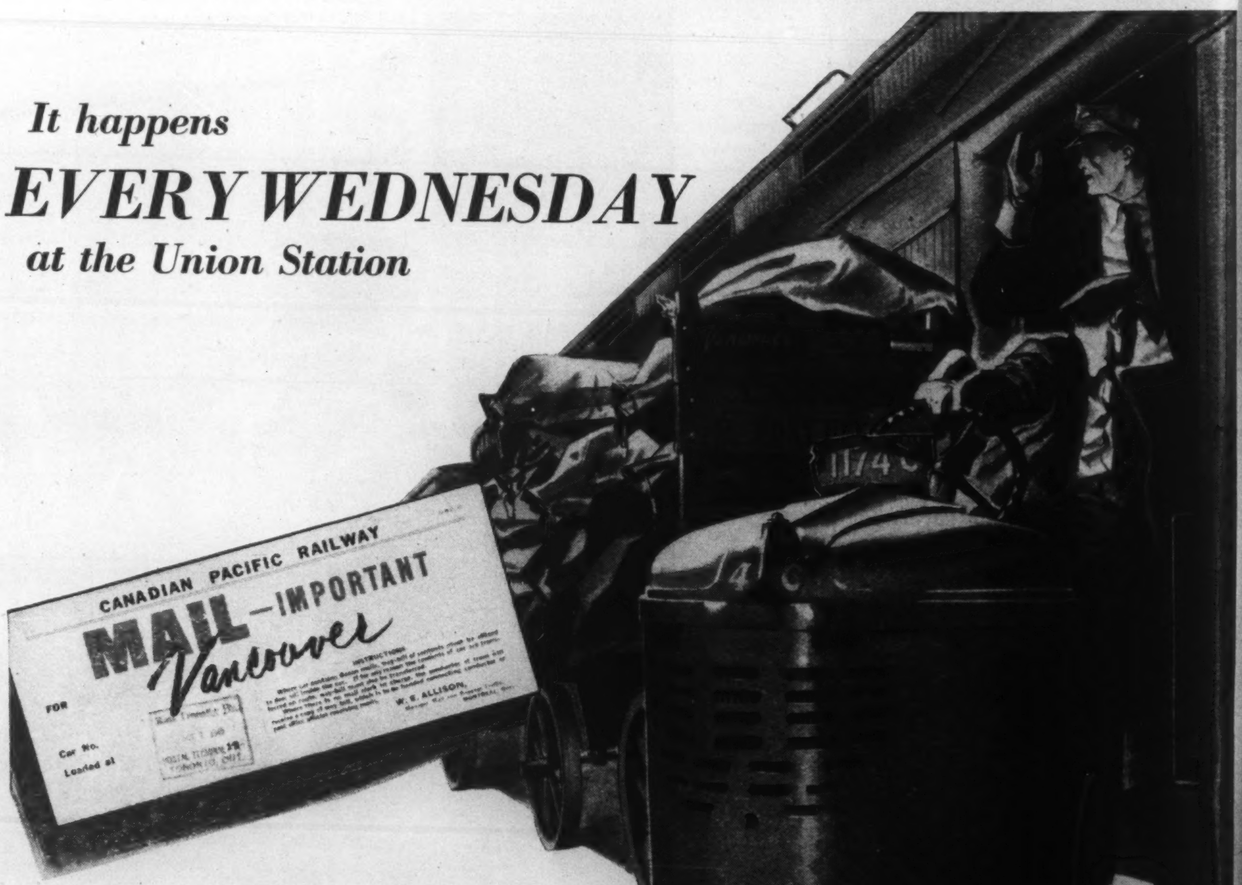

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never fought for ideology, or for "democracy", or religion, or anything else but her interest and self-preservation. Her one maxim has been: the strongest state in Europe is the chief enemy of Britain.

So she fought France for a century and a quarter, until the issue was settled at Waterloo. Next it was Russia, steadily encroaching in Europe (so that, while her frontier was 1200 miles from Berlin in 1750, it was only 750 miles away in 1800, and 200 miles in 1815), pressing hard against the British Empire in the Middle East and Central Asia, and suddenly becoming a Far Eastern power with the completion of the Transiberian Railway.

Fortunately, from Britain's point of view, Russia was weakened through her defeat by Japan and by growing revolutionary tension, just as the British had to turn their attention to Germany's bid for continental hegemony. So Britain made an accommodation with Russia in such spheres of rivalry as Persia, and formed an entente with her ancient enemy, France.

British Mistake in Policy

After Germany's bid for Europe was beaten down, the British made a very costly mistake in policy. Overestimating France's strength and her pretensions to hegemony in Europe, Britain took Germany's side in the twenties and early thirties.

Then *both* Germany and Russia suddenly appeared again with alarming new strength. Russian expansionism in the Middle East and Asia and her activity among colonial peoples everywhere constituted a danger to the empire, while Germany again bid for mastery of Europe. This double danger almost proved fatal to Britain.

Chamberlain and Churchill had different formulas for meeting the challenge. Chamberlain, representing the century-old anti-Russian tradition, promoted a balance of power policy in Europe. Churchill represented the tradition of interference in Europe when a dominance of one power over the whole continent threatened.

Churchill's concept was more appropriate *for immediate purposes*, and won out. But the main question raised by Chamberlain has yet to be answered: "What dangers will arise for Britain in Europe, in the Middle East and in the Far East if Germany is defeated at the hands of a mighty Russia?"

Any other non-European power would have had to follow basically the same policy in Europe, of contracting Germany, supporting the small nations, and balancing European powers against each other, as Britain has done, so Dallin believes. And he thinks that this will apply to an even greater degree to the United States, "Britain's ally and successor, who up to now has had no systematic policy in Europe."

Soviet Home Front "Battles"

Then we come to what will be the most interesting part of the book to many, an examination of Soviet policy by one who has established himself by his earlier books during the war period as a shrewd and solid interpreter. He begins by pointing out how military terminology is used all through Soviet life. All home front activities are "battles" for this or that, and the whole Soviet concept is of a gigantic war which they have been fighting since 1917.

World capitalism is for them a fortress to be stormed. One tower was occupied by the besieging forces of anti-capitalism in 1917. The walls were breached then in a great frontal assault. But further frontal assaults, or attempts at promoting outright revolution, failed, in Britain, Germany, Poland and Hungary after the last war; in China and in Spain. So they switched to the strategy of taking the other forts by more devious methods, while building up the strength of the Russian fort against counter-attack.

The new policy uses any and every support and approach. The validity of old Tsarist treaties or concessions is used in places without hesitation. The reacquisition of former parts of the Tsarist Empire is justified on the basis of former imperial rights (though these were renounced after the Revolution). Acquisition of further territories such as the Bukovina, Eastern Galicia, Ruthenia, the Dardanelles, Turkish Armenia and Northern Iran is justified by the claim that they were designed for Russian possession during the First World War.

Beyond this ring Orthodox or Mohammedan religion, Pan-slavism, or in Germany the argument of retribution for war, are used as they suit the circumstances. It is the fact that the goals are so far-reaching and unlimited which gives a character of cunning and shrewdness to Soviet policy. Here he quotes Lenin's famous dictum on using any deceit or detour, and on blackening one's foes, no matter how honest you may know them to be.

There follows a long section on Soviet naval policy and the policy naturally bound to it, of securing more outlets to the great oceans. There is a most interesting discussion of Soviet policy in Middle Europe, since Lenin and Stalin spoke of "an invincible bloc from Aachen to Vladivostok. Here Dallin believes that whereas a belt of small independent nations cannot possibly be a menace to Russia, an attempt by her to dominate all these and shift the Soviet frontier far to the westward would bring sure danger of war.

There are immutable laws of Europe, the writer contends. A great power can expand its rule there only up to a certain limit. If it exceeds this limit, if it swallows too much, it cannot stop, but must go further, like Napoleon and Hitler. For Russia, it is still possible today to retreat to her national borders (and Dallin includes in these all Byelorussian and Ukrainian territory), and re-establish the real independence of her neighbors. Tomorrow may be too late.

If the world situation is so dangerous and unsettled, was the war therefore futile? No, Dallin says. It was a great fight, but with a negative aim. It saved the world from real conquerors and their slave-driving system. A greater accomplishment than this cannot be expected from a war, which cannot eradicate coalitions and alliances, rivalry and power politics.

"Real progress can be achieved only in peace, through internal evolution within each nation. There is no absolute remedy for the menace of war, but its best breeding ground lies in absolutism and tyranny. Progress will be possible only in a world really free."

Altogether, this is the solidest book on the world situation which I have seen since Schwarzschild's "Primer of the Coming World."

'WINTER LOGGING" As painted for Carling's by Jack Bush, O.S.A.

This picture is one of a series being painted for Carling's by famous Canadian artists on the subject of conservation of Canada's natural assets.

★A full colour reproduction, without advertising and suitable for framing, will be sent to each member of the Carling Conservation Club upon request to Dept. (C3), The Carling Breweries Limited, Waterloo, Ontario.

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State Shintoism Begun By Germans Is Over

By MURRAY OULTON

When Emperor Hirohito announced to his subjects that the divine theory of Emperor Worship was "a false conception," he was putting an end to a politico-religious doctrine which had bedevilled Japan and the rest of the world since the middle of the last century. This London correspondent reports that Prussian Junkers, including Bismarck, had a part in selling the idea to the Japanese when they were framing their constitution.

Only by the eradication of State Shintoism could the Allies hope for any possible solution to the problem of Japan's future.

London.

WHEN Emperor Hirohito told the Japanese people last week that there was a "false conception that the Emperor is Divine", the citizens were stunned with amazement. The Emperor's Imperial rescript, displayed in all Japanese newspapers, declared that his divinity—a tradition that the throne descended from the goddess Amaterastu—was a "false conception" based on legend and myths. What he did not tell them was the fact that Prussian Junkers were to a large degree responsible for the establishment of Shintoism as "the way of the gods" and as Japan's state religion.

The Emperor of the beaten Japanese Empire advised his subjects to forget the idea that they were destined to rule the world. But again he failed to tell them that this notion had come from Germany in the last century.

Not a moment too soon for the future peace of the Orient, if not of the world, did the Allies decide to abolish Shintoism, or Emperor Worship, as the state religion of Japan. This same religious doctrine appealed to the Prussian worship of semideified leaders.

Up until the end of the sixties in the last century, Shintoism was a comparatively innocuous primitive religion, associated with nature worship, totemism, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of paganism. The Japanese deified wells, hot springs, stones, and rocks, and worshipped the serpent, the hare and the silkworm, not to mention the louse!

Until that time the Emperor had lived in obscurity; but when he was restored in full power, Shintoism, glorified and sustained by all the arts of propaganda and official subsidies, was adopted as the state religion on the recommendation of Bismarck and other German leaders. The Japanese had consulted them with regard to the construction of their government.

Shintoism became the strongest weapon in the Japanese armory. Like Nazism it was a doctrine of racial supremacy — Japanese supremacy over the entire world. That was to be the "divine destiny" of Japan, to which Emperor Hirohito in his proclamation last week put the official end, aside from the more convincing argument of V-J day!

Religious Patriotism

Since the "gods" had decreed it, the Japanese were taught this religious patriotism and believed it blindly. Nazism, in other words Hitler worship, and Shintoism Emperor worship had much in common. The Nazi raised his arm and shouted, "Heil Hitler!" The Japanese bowed his head at the mention of Emperor. Each had a fanatical devotion to the State, to its highest representative, and to the race.

Yet even Hitler could never claim the unquestioning obedience that Hirohito could. There was always an undercurrent of revolt in Germany, hence the horrors of the concentration camps. In Japan ruthlessness and cruelty were concentrated against the hated foreigners, and no national policy was questioned which was carried out in the name of the Emperor. Performed in his name, revenge became a virtue, self-destruction honorable, and atrocities acts of justice.

Therefore, it was a fallacy to suggest, as was done in some quarters, that Shintoism could become an asset and not a liability if the Allies handled the problem properly.

For a start it forbade all freedom of thought and unbiased historical inquiry, declaring that the Emperor had been descended in direct line from the Sun goddess, a childish myth. Unless the Japanese are allowed freedom of thought and a true understanding of history, they will never attain their rightful place in the world. An even stronger objection, of course, lies in the fact that it would have been impossible to keep Emperor worship and abolish aggressive militarism. The two were bound up together from their source, for the Sun goddess, the Emperor's divine ancestress, by virtue of whose mandate he ruled, also gave command to her descendants to govern the whole world. Anyway, thus ran the legend, sedulously fostered.

Actually Shintoism has several aspects: the comparatively harmless domestic Shinto, which concerns the private shrines in the people's houses and the deities worshipped there; the activities of the churches and the various Shinto denominations; and others impossible to detail here. The vicious aspect was the one which became the state cult, which became the instrument of national policy, and which was represented by the shrines at which the Emperor's ancestors were worshipped as gods, and where public ceremonies were held.

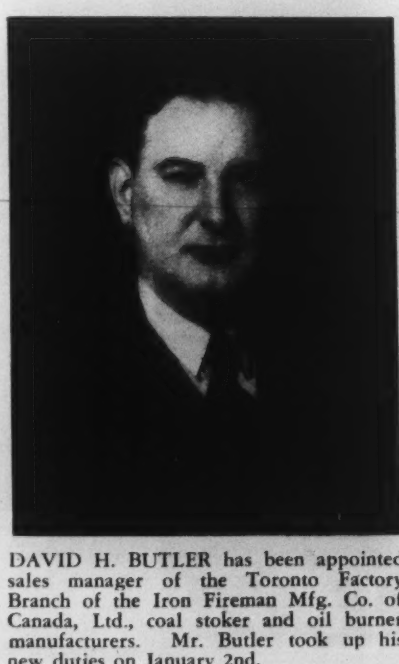
Compulsory Ceremonies

The Government used these shrines as unifying centres for the inculcation and stimulation of patriotism, loyalty, and devotion to the throne. Attendance at the shrines became compulsory on ceremonial occasions for all Japanese, including Buddhists and Christians.

This is where one comes up against an astonishing paradox. As on the one hand the Japanese constitution guaranteed full religious liberty, and on the other, made attendance at the shrines compulsory, it was compelled to affirm the secular, non-religious character of the shrines, and, officially, to proclaim State Shintoism as a code of national ethics and rituals outside the religious sphere.

Although it is true that modern Shinto was not classified as "religion" under Japanese law, as D.C. Bolton in his standard works on the subject declares, it was a thorough-going religion for all of that.

As Japanese textbooks taught the children that "a Japanese is born to march proudly over the entire world", whether "religion" or not, the eradication of this fantastic State Cult will be better for everybody and, not least, for the Japanese themselves.



DAVID H. BUTLER has been appointed sales manager of the Toronto Factory Branch of the Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., coal stoker and oil burner manufacturers. Mr. Butler took up his new duties on January 2nd.

A veteran of twenty years with the Iron Fireman organization, Butler was granted a leave of absence to go to Washington, D.C., in August of 1941 to set up a plumbing and heating division of the Office of Emergency Management. He served as chief of the heating branch. For 21 months he supervised the use of critical material for 2700 heating equipment manufacturers.

In March of 1943, Butler left the WPB to become a Washington representative for Oregon War Industries, Inc. He served in this capacity until the war's end.

THE THEATRE

Luise Rainer in a Stagey Comedy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"A GIFT For the Bride," an adaptation from an Hungarian comedy, is set in present-day Paris, but there is a prewar flavor of naughtiness and levity about it. Though it works up to a certain liveliness in the second act, it still leaves the impression of being the rather thin ghost of something not robust enough to survive World War II.

The story is about a bride who discovers among her wedding gifts a diamond ring accompanied by an ardent and highly compromising little note. The bridegroom, a hasty-minded type, immediately cancels all plans for the wedding night and threatens divorce. So the bride, in all her wedding finery, rushes out determined to clear her reputation before morning. This leads her eventually to a fancy dress ball and to the inevitable romantic complications with the sender of the gift and note.

Since this makes a rather slight basis for a three act play, the weight of entertainment falls largely on the star, Miss Luise Rainer. Miss Rainer manages to keep things going most of the time by the sheer power of her tireless vivacity. She wears her bridal costume right through the three acts, without change; and there were moments when the combination of flowing drapery and almost unearthly animation left one feeling that one of Noel Cowards's blithe spirits had somehow strayed into the wrong vehicle.

"A Gift For The Bride" is billed as a play with music. The music consists of four songs, two of which are sung by the star herself. Since the songs are less than memorable and Miss Rainer's vocalism is considerably more artless than her comedy, the music adds very little to the entertainment.

The comedy is elaborately staged and has a large, brilliantly costumed cast. Wells Richardson and Paul Kaye played the male supporting roles adequately, and Jean Cleveland, apparently made up as Lillian Russell, gave a hearty performance which helped to balance an evening rather too much devoted to naughty gamin comedy.

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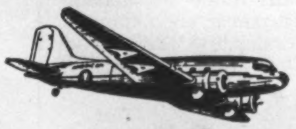

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G.78

Our M. P.'s Should Not Be Treated Meanly

By R. J. DEACHMAN

Mr. Deachman, whose status as a consulting economist is well known to readers of this journal, takes up the cudgels in defence of the $2,000 voted themselves by the Members of Parliament last session.

The old rate of payment, he suggests, definitely barred the younger and more dynamic element of potential members from the field; the new rate should produce a kind of Parliament which will do honor to the nation.

I AM shocked and surprised at Mr. B. K. Sandwell. I have, in the past, regarded him as one of the sanest and most civilized of human beings. I shall have to do so still, despite his recent lapses — for wisdom and sanity are natural resources of which we have all too little, and it would be wicked to waste them in any circumstances.

But how did he manage to ignore all the other wage increases which have taken place? Then when the M.P.'s act like other people, he turns out an editorial and an article in the same issue, written with fire in his eyes, vim, vigor and vitality in every letter of his typewriter.

Let us look, calmly, at this question—if possible. It has some peculiar angles. Compensation of members was first regarded as an indemnity. There was a reason: British Members of Parliament were not paid at that time. We offered an indemnity, it had a delightful sound. It did not imply that the honorable gentlemen were doing a job for pay, they were simply reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses while they were absent from their places of business. The cost of living rose, came at last the peak of the boom in 1920, the indemnity was raised to $4,000 a year. It now took on more of the nature of a salary and less of an indemnity. The income tax was just starting then; things are different now.

What Happens to $4,000?

Let us look at that $4,000. The income tax now takes a bite of about $1,300 out of the less wealthy, more from the comparatively rich. There was a time when Parliament could meet in March and get through by May. Four months was long enough to finish the task but the tendency in recent years is towards six months—it is not likely to be less. While all other classes of workers have been reducing their hours of work or getting time-and-a-half for overtime the Member of Parliament has been lengthening his, getting no overtime pay. In addition the cost of living is up at least 25 per cent. When all things are taken into consideration the life of the M.P. may be one of plain living and high thinking—at least it is seldom the reverse of tnis.

When a firm sends a man out of town on business the firm pays his travelling expenses. We make no allowance for this with our Members of Parliament. Some of them, of course, are wealthy; their indemnities count as petty cash, they spend it all during the session; but it will take from the average member at least $1,000 a year to cover his expenses. This with income tax reduces the compensation of the members to a net of $1,700 a year. Strange, isn't it, with how little money an M.P. can keep the wolf away.

Aim: Best Type of Men

The primary objective should be a parliament which will bring to its tasks a measure of ability and intelligence which will do honor to the nation. The old rate of payment definitely bars a certain type of man from entering the field. It bars the younger, the more dynamic element —that type is needed. Why should a young man starting in a business or a professional career abandon the constant oversight of his business and throw himself into the field of politics? After all, if we would have teams to drive we must have colts to break.

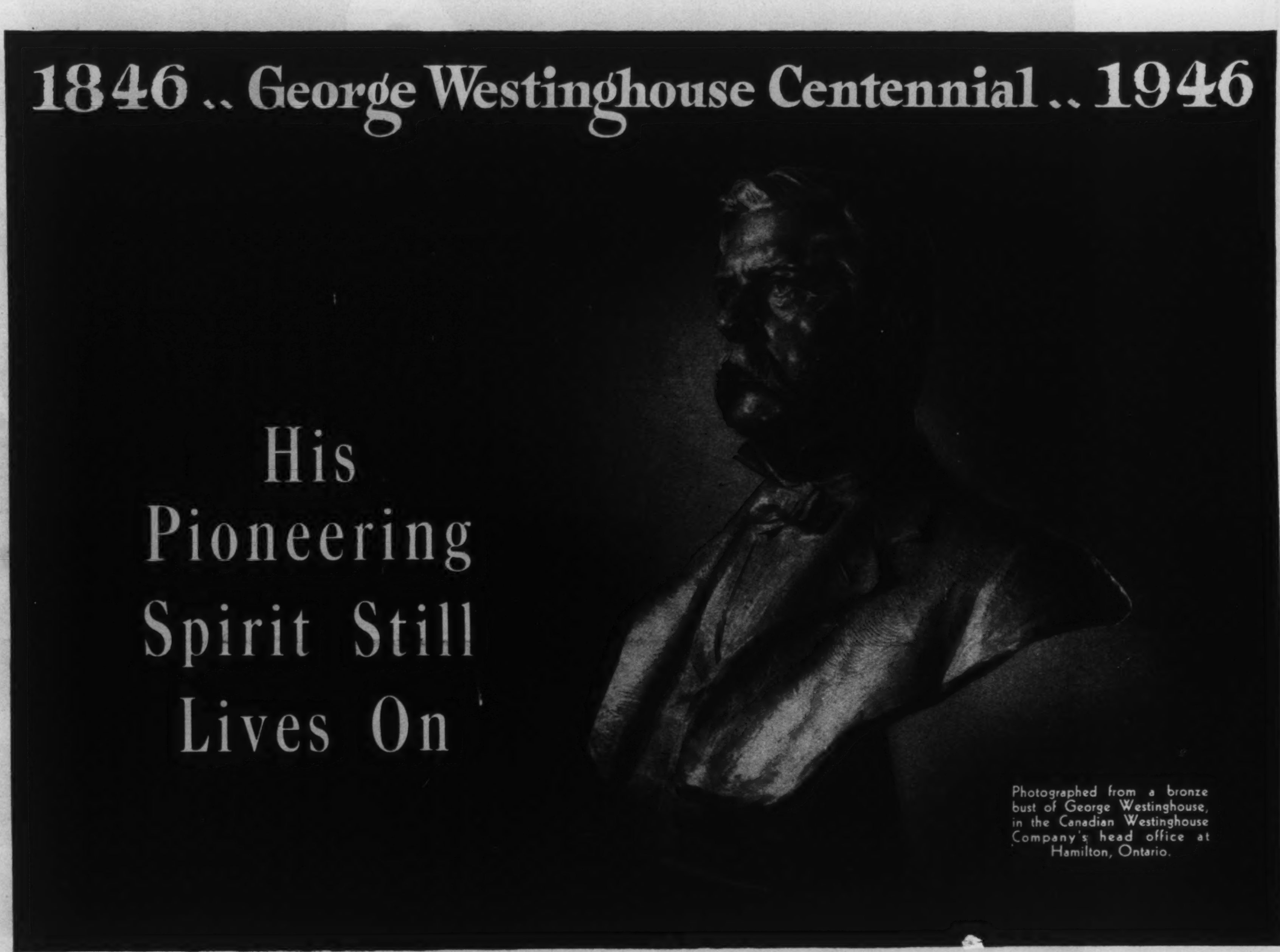
We need the highest possible type of men in Parliament. It is very doubtful if they can be had under the past rate of compensation. Why protest against the fact that they raised their own. Doesn't the industrial worker do the same thing? Is there any other means by which the House of Commons can increase the compensation of its members without following the method which has been followed in this case? Protests against the increase in wage rates of the railway workers were very rare, though if that increase had not been made there could have been a reduction in freight rates which would in the end have brought more to the railway workers than the plan they adopted.

High wage rates are costly for our industrial workers. The gains from improvement in the means of production should be passed on to the consumer in a lower cost of living. There is ample evidence to support the theory that an increased wage rate means inevitably a reduction in the total volume of wage payments, a statement quite possible of definite proof. As Maynard Keynes suggested: "It is only a means of shoving somebody else out of queue." When the circle is complete we are back where we were with a reduced volume in our export trade and our agricultural industries ruined in the process. But if everybody is to get an increase in wages then sooner or later the M.P. will forget his modesty and line up with the rest. That much is inevitable. Why condemn them for it?

● ●

INTELLIGENCE

SOME of the Nazis on trial at Nuremberg began life with IQs that put them in the genius class. Yet they turned out to be NG and the worst DFs in history. You never can tell.


1846 .. George Westinghouse Centennial .. 1946
His Pioneering Spirit Still Lives On

Photographed from a bronze bust of George Westinghouse, in the Canadian Westinghouse Company's head office at Hamilton, Ontario.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, 1846 - 1914

1865	At 19, obtained first patent, a rotary engine.
1866	Invented replacer for derailed cars.
1869	Patented and successfully demonstrated air brake.
1871	Inaugurated Saturday half-holiday in factories.
1879	Invented interlocking railway signal system.
1881	Organized Union Switch and Signal Company.
1884	Invented system for transmitting natural gas.
1885	Began development of alternating current system.
1886	Founded Westinghouse Electric Co.
1895	Harnessed Niagara Falls with electric generators.
1898	Introduced practical steam turbine to America.
1905	Successfully demonstrated heavy duty a-c locomotive.
1911	Installed first United States marine turbine (U. S. S. *Neptune*).

This year the world pays tribute to the life of George Westinghouse, born in 1846 . . . one hundred years ago.

Few men have made so many significant contributions to our modern way of life . . . few have possessed a warmer devotion to the welfare of their fellow men.

His invention of the air brake, in his early twenties, was the beginning of a long list of important achievements.

His development of alternating current in 1885 was the very foundation of our present electrical system.

George Westinghouse was a great inventor, (He received patents on 361 of his inventions) but his success was due to more than his inventive genius. Rather was it due to his ability to inspire the men who worked with him. He invented and caused other men to invent. He founded this company and built factories in many other countries. He organized, stimulated and guided the activities of thousands of men.

George Westinghouse introduced the Saturday half holiday for industrial workers on this continent.

He inaugurated a system of benefits, pensions and employee welfare which was considered revolutionary in his time, but is still in practice today.

His air-brakes are in use on railroads everywhere . . . his alternating current provides power in every country where electricity is used . . . and year by year, new achievements in electric and electronic development stem forth from the organization which he founded and which proudly bears his name.

Above all, George Westinghouse was a pioneer . . . and his pioneering spirit still marches forward.

WESTINGHOUSE W

Westinghouse

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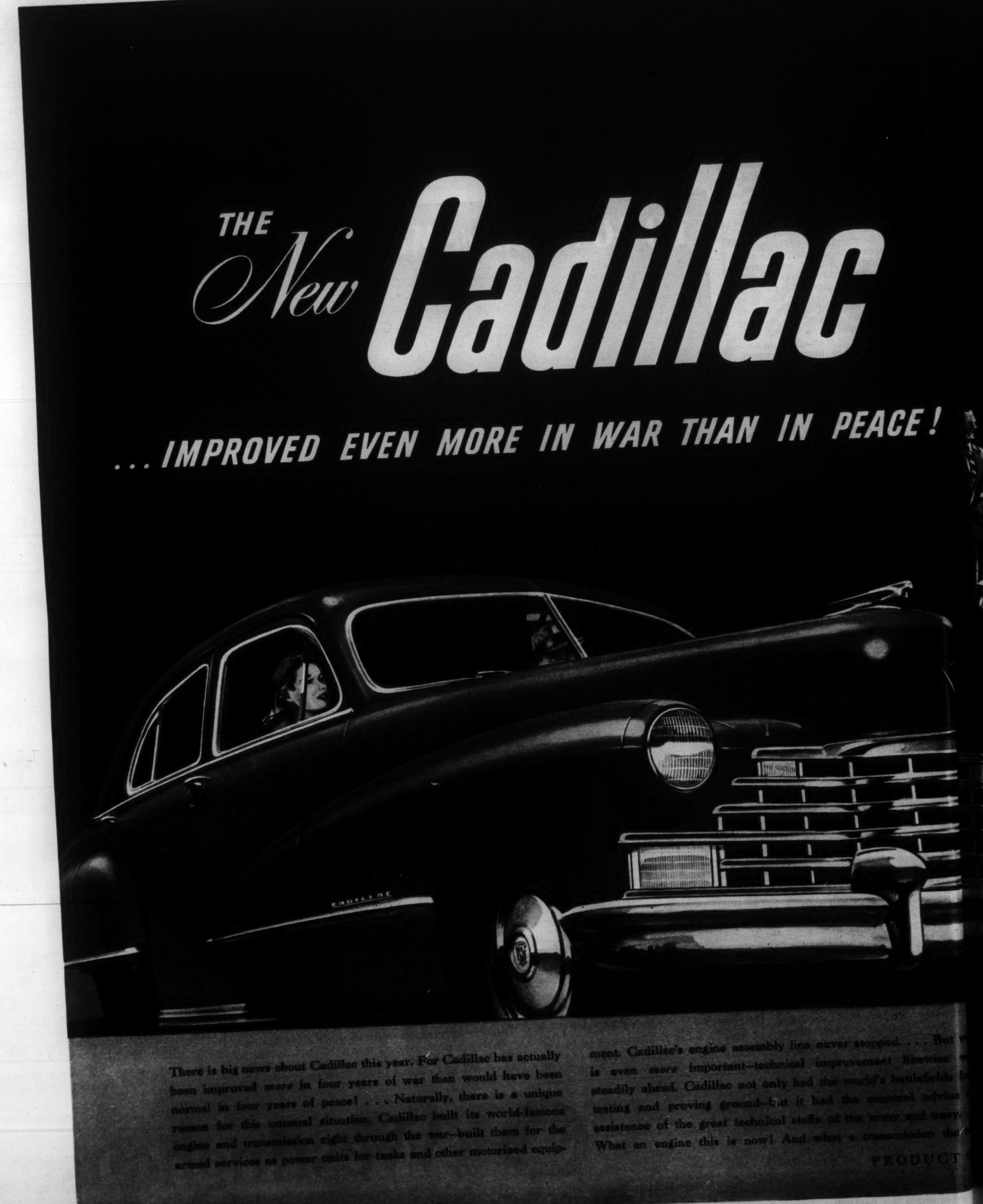

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Glancing About The Studios And Theatres In Lively New York

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

New York.

WHEN you look at the gross earnings of the four major American radio networks, the five million dollar annual turnover of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation looks like peanuts. During the month of December alone the four U.S. networks grossed around $16,000,000, and for the whole of 1945 the figure is around $173,577,000 (which is a few thousand dollars under the previous year).

A visitor doesn't find it easy to get into a broadcasting studio in New York. The smaller studios in the N.B.C. and C.B.S. are filled for every program, the tickets distributed weeks before the shows go on the air. The radio networks own, perhaps, 10 old theatres in downtown Manhattan which they use for the bigger broadcasts. Carnegie Hall is used by one sponsor for the New York Philharmonic broadcast. The C.B.S. announced last week that they had bought another theatre.

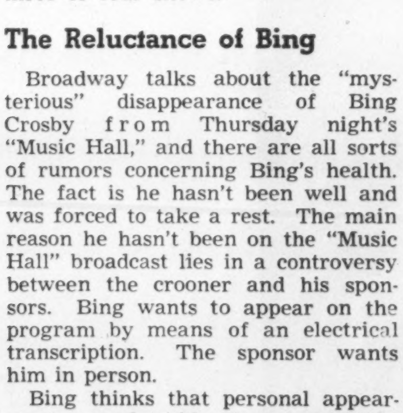
There are line-ups a block long for all the major radio shows. Nobody can say that these free entertainments interfere with the revenue of the legitimate theatre or the moving picture houses, for they have line-ups, too. Small boys, and sometimes big boys, badger the people in radio line-ups to see if they have any extra tickets. The studios give away 20 to 30 per cent more tickets than there are seats, because they know that many of the tickets won't be used.

The way to make certain of seeing at least a few radio shows when you visit New York is to write a week or ten days in advance of your trip to the Directors of Publicity of the networks and tell them exactly when you'll be in New York and where you'll be stopping. On your arrival, if you are as lucky as we are, you will find envelopes from the networks, each containing tickets for three or four shows.

The Reluctance of Bing

Broadway talks about the "mysterious" disappearance of Bing Crosby from Thursday night's "Music Hall," and there are all sorts of rumors concerning Bing's health. The fact is he hasn't been well and was forced to take a rest. The main reason he hasn't been on the "Music Hall" broadcast lies in a controversy between the crooner and his sponsors. Bing wants to appear on the program by means of an electrical transcription. The sponsor wants him in person.

Bing thinks that personal appearances are a lot of hard work, and he'd rather go fishing, or to the racetracks. "Look at Morton Downey," he says. "By means of records Downey is today singing on 740 radio stations in the United States and Canada. Look at Singin' Sam, and Easy Aces. First thing you know," says Bing, "radio artists will be able to work one day a week making transcriptions for the rest of the week and taking the rest of the time off."



Miss Wilma Bell, who occupies the "Saturday Night Bed" at Muskoka Hospital, has definitely shown reasonable improvement during the past year and is taking increased interest in reading and radio programs. Two other cots, in addition to the "Saturday Night Bed," are also maintained by funds contributed by members of staff of Consolidated Press Limited.

There's another angle to Bing's reluctance to go back to his Thursday spot. He's making too much money now. His interest in a record firm brings him close to half-a-million dollars a year. His movies bring him a headache when he has to pay his income tax. Any personal appearance on the radio is worth $3,000 to $5,000. They say his income is now so high any additional money he earns goes direct to Washington, anyway. So what's the use of worrying about regular Thursday night radio shows?

The Play Of A Pooka

I had to wait until "Harvey" had been performed 499 times before I could get a seat for the 500th performance. It was worth waiting for. Some of you have heard of Frank Fay on the radio. Others of you knew him a great many years ago when he was in musical comedies, and, I think, in vaudeville. But Frank Fay isn't the only star of "Harvey." Josephine Hull, who played in "You Can't Take It With You" and "Arsenic and Old Lace," contributed much to the play and accounts for some of the wild hoots of laughter from the audience. One lad in the front row second gallery laughed so loudly he stopped the show for a full 20 seconds. Without Josephine Hull, this show wouldn't be half as funny or as good.

Most of you know that "Harvey" is about a Pooka who stands six feet one and a half inches tall. A Pooka is a mystical rabbit who knows and sees everything. Elwood P. Dowd (Frank Fay) found him one night leaning against a lamp-post and from then on they were great pals. Dowd is a psychiatric case. His sister (Josephine Hull) tries to put him away in a rest home. Telling the psychiatrist about "Harvey" gets her locked up in the rest home while Elwood escapes. Rather than take a cure (now we're in the last scene) Elwood Dowd is taken home by his sister because he's more fun that way. Funniest line in the play comes from a taxicab driver who recommends against the cure because he says "when they take it they come out human beings, and you know what they are."

Mary Chase wrote the play, and it won the Pulitzer prize. It should have.

The Television Business

Television is one of those topics I seldom write about, because I know so little about electronics. But a man at N.B.C. said that 5,000 people in the New York area owned television receiving sets, and I wanted to see what kind of programs they see and hear. N.B.C. is only one of the companies transmitting regular television programs. C.B.S. does some, and is shouting to the housetops about a new color television they are perfecting. Several other companies are experimenting with television programs, and it's known that several Canadian war veterans, among them Court Benson, well-known hockey commentator and actor, are taking courses in television as a post-war educational course.

The only television I've ever seen was shown more than 14 years ago when an English inventor named Baird was putting on demonstrations in London, England. A few months later I saw other experiments conducted in New York by De Forest Crossley. Last week I saw television as it is produced by the N.B.C. I saw an English film, the National Film Board's "short" of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and two actuality television shots, one of New York's Times Square on New Year's Eve, and the other of a hockey game at Madison Square Gardens between the Canadiens and the New York Rangers.

The room where the television was being shown held 25 chairs. The screen was about 18 by 24 inches. The room was in darkness, save for one electric light, partly shaded. The English film, photographed for television use, I imagine, featured Beatrice Lillie and Clive Brook, and was by every count the worst moving picture I have ever seen. From the costumes I would judge that the film was made 10 to 15 years ago. The story was bad, the dialogue worse. The sound track saved it; you could hear the words clearly. The photography was thin, watery. I don't imagine many of the 5,000 television receiving sets in New York were on for its full duration.

The National Film Board's movie of the T.S.O., which was said to be a very fine "short," had been processed for television by means of "scanning." (Now don't anybody ask me what that is!) Clarity and sound were distorted in the process. Sir Ernest MacMillan would never have tolerated the release of this television picture.

Hockey fans would have liked the Canadien-Ranger game, even though you couldn't distinguish between players. The commentator helped you follow the puck, which was almost invisible. Two mobile camera units, using long-range lens, photographed the game.

This writer can't get excited about television. Not while there are good movies around the corner and good entertainment by ear on the present radio.

Broadway Chatter

You hear a lot of radio gossip in New York. People in the business wonder whether the former Mayor LaGuardia will be able to hold the limelight for his radio broadcast on Sunday when he is no longer mayor. They talk about the power of Walter Winchell's broadcasts when one slight mention of his, predicting a decline in the stockmarket, caused a rush of selling. They were aghast at the sudden rise of Kenny Delmar, announcer for Fred Allen, whose characterization of "Senator Claghorn" causes schoolboys to go around imitating him. Allen pays him $300 a week. He has two other announcing jobs, and now he's to head his own show called "Don't Make Me Laugh."

The industry doesn't know what to think about television. Advertising agency men are interested in the commercial aspect of the new medium. One agency says there's no future in live talent for television, but they intend to use it for broadcasting moving picture "shorts," sponsored, of course. There is talk, too, in New York, about Canadian Fletcher Marble being invited to write and produce three shows on "C.B.S. Radio Workshop" in February.

"I Remember Mama"

Broadway has some great actresses who are unknown to radio. Mady Christians, who plays Mama in "I Remember Mama" is one of them. You perhaps remember her as the compassionate anti-fascist wife of Paul Lukas in the Critics' Circle Award play "Watch on the Rhine." She was known before that in Shakespearean plays, as the Queen in "Hamlet" and Lady Percy in "Henry IV." Hollywood knows her for "Seventh Heaven," "Escape," "Heidi," "Come and Get It," "Address Unknown" and "Tender Comrade."

There are and have been some great plays on Broadway. Few surpass the beauty of "I Remember Mama." It has tears and laughs. It has sincerity. The production is wonderful. The young girls perform ably. Mama is of course the heroine. Uncle Chris, who is Oscar Homolka, is tremendous. John Van Druten's writing is skilful. The play was adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." There was no bank account. It was just a figment of mama's imagination to keep up the courage of her big family.

"I Remember Mama" has been running a long time. It won't last forever. There were many empty seats on the night I was there. Suggest to your friends that they make it a "must" on their next New York trip.

MANAGEMENT
... what it needed

Recently we made a survey o
our readers. We prepared a lis
of subjects and asked them t
mark their preference. 72% o
them selected two subjects a
being the most important. W
found that 42% of the featur
articles in Manufacturing
Industrial Engineering, mont
in and month out during 194
were devoted to these two sub
jects.

★

THEY TOLD US PLENTY:

- And from this information our editors can find no evidence of confusion in the major problems facing Canadian industry.

NOW FOR A PLAN OF ACTION:

- We find no uncertainty of procedure for 1946. Rather we have found—and remember this is a report, not a discussion of theories—an amazing clarity of purpose—a complete confirmation of the breadth and scope of Manufacturing & Industrial Engineering's program.

THE BASIC CONCLUSIONS:

- Our aims today are: To keep the alert reader informed, to deliver industrial information and industrial education, if you please—directly to the production man on the job in the plant.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Even Labor Couldn't Ask Britain To Tighten the Belt Any More

By P. O'D.

BORROWING and lending is a business that puts the very deuce of a strain on friendship — whether between individuals or nations. You see two old friends meet with smiles and outstretched hands and kindness in their eyes. And then Jones mentions that a "tenner" or a few "grand," or whatever it is, would help to tide him over the urgent difficulties of the next few days. Immediately a chill comes into the air, and a hard suspicious look into the eye. While Brown fumbles and frowns and makes conditions, Jones thinks what a selfish tight-wad he is; and Brown decides that his old pal Jones is nothing better than a dead-beat, and wonders if he'll ever get his money back.

It is much the same with nations. Just at this time of the acceptance by Parliament of the terms of the new American loan, the average Englishman is probably thinking of Uncle Sam as a hard and exacting bargainer who insists, if not on his whole pound of flesh, at any rate on a large and crippling slice. And the average American probably adopts towards this country the attitude of a farmer's wife to a tramp who grumbles about the size and quality of his hand-out, and tries to justify his ingratitude by showing his war wounds—a boring and embarrassing display.

All this is a matter for regret, but not especially for surprise. It is rare and difficult to give or to receive with grace. But in this case there is a lot more to it than that. English businessmen really are worried about the terms of this loan, not because of the rate of interest that is demanded—"a mere flea-bite," as one eminent banking peer put it during the debate—but because of the strings that are attached to it.

It is the Bretton Woods Agreement that is the nigger in the wood-pile. Businessmen feel that this country is being forced into premature acceptance of its conditions, and is being asked to forgo the advantages of Imperial Preference and the Sterling Area, without compensating guarantees. They may not go so far as Mr. Boothby, M.P., who said that "the British Empire is being sold for a packet of cigarettes," but they are worried about it.

They are worried also about the problem of repayment. They remember what happened last time, and they suspect that Americans have not yet learned the great lesson that international trade can never be made a one-way traffic, that in order to sell you must be willing to buy, and that huge international loans of this sort can be repaid only in goods and services. They wonder, not very hopefully, if Americans will be willing to accept payment in that form.

In spite of all this, and in spite of the determined opposition of certain political and financial groups in the country, there is a pretty general opinion that the Government was right to accept, and that there was in reality no sensible alternative. Non-acceptance meant delaying indefinitely the economic recovery of this country, and intensifying and prolonging the austerities of war time to an intolerable degree.

It is all very brave and fine to talk, as a good many did, about tightening the belt and telling Uncle Sam to keep his old money, but not when the belt is already so tight that the buckle is almost pressing against the backbone. Not after six years of it! No government could face that.

Poultry Black Market

Some foreign observer commented the other day with envious admiration on the absence of a black market in this country. Well, all I can say is that obviously he was not trying to buy a turkey or a goose for his Christmas dinner. There may be no black market in the Continental sense of a vast illegal organization, but there is a lot of buying and selling that would certainly not receive any official blessing if it were traced —only nobody bothers.

About the time the foreign visitor was expressing his admiring surprise, hundreds of farmers were bringing their turkeys and geese and cockerels into the little town of Diss in Norfolk, a famous poultry centre. But not for sale by the official auctioneers — nothing so simple or so simple-minded as that!

It was in pubs and restaurants and quiet corners here and there about the town that these geese and turkeys changed hands. And at eight and ten times the authorized prices! No black market, says our foreign friend. He ought to look in at Diss on market-day.

Home Guard Disbanded

At long last the Home Guard has been disbanded. Now that the danger of invasion of these islands is so much lessened, the Government has decided to take the risk. Plaintive letters have been appearing in the press suggesting that at least the 60-80 age group ought to be let out. With a courage and decision in every way worthy of it, the Government has decided to let them all out, even the 40's and 50's, the whole bally 1,700,000 of them!

To show that its heart is in the right place, the Government is going to give them each a Defence Medal. They have even been told they can keep their clothes—presuming, I suppose, that they haven't already worn them out working in the garden, or on the roads, or wherever it is that Home Guards work.

For months past I have been meeting Home Guards in all sorts of queer places and doing all sorts of queer things in full uniform. Now they can wear it with a clear conscience—even with a certain pride, it may be. The Home Guard was rather a comic army perhaps. But the spirit that animated it was by no means comic —not in them there days!

Storm Over French Paintings

Sport is a notorious disturber of international tranquillity. Now it seems that culture can be equally full of explosive possibilities. There is an exhibition of works by Picasso and Matisse at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and it is causing much the same sort of sensation that Epstein's "Rima" did in Hyde Park years ago, when furious orators used to denounce it to the milling crowds in front of it, and it was a regular job of the park staff to scrape off the layer of mud and rotten eggs on it every morning.

No one has yet started to throw things at these modern French paintings in the V-and-A, but the denunciation is just as furious, and the crowds are apparently just as great. A degradation of art, shout the angry ones. A degradation of the human form! Even a degradation of public morals, it would seem.

Demands are being made that young people should not be allowed to look upon such monstrosities. Though what morals have to do with it, I for one fail to make out. Whatever objection there may be to nude ladies with geometrical arms and legs, and their eyes—three in some cases —dropped casually in the area where the face usually comes, there is surely nothing to arouse the slumbering beast in the onlooker. Quite the contrary, in fact, a sedative and deterrent.

The French Ambassador opened this exhibition, which is intended to strengthen the cultural ties between the two countries. About the only thing it seems to strengthen, however, is the general British conviction that the French are a queer and unpredictable lot, and that it is no use trying to understand them.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1945

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$1,366,233,111.69
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	3,078,102,718.25
State and Municipal Securities	147,221,452.48
Other Securities	156,265,894.47
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	1,271,694,229.96
Accrued Interest Receivable	13,368,045.53
Mortgages	8,067,962.55
Customers' Acceptance Liability	5,847,765.89
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,500,000.00
Banking Houses	33,785,529.44
Other Real Estate	2,269,767.36
Other Assets	2,244,170.70
	$6,092,600,648.32

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$111,000,000.00	
Surplus	139,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	50,239,856.18	
		$ 300,239,856.18
Dividends Payable February 1 and May 1, 1946		5,920,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		13,638,158.44
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		16,821,253.41
Deposits		5,742,179,805.89
Acceptances Outstanding	$ 9,341,045.22	
Less Amount in Portfolio	3,022,521.90	6,318,523.32
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		46,153.27
Other Liabilities		7,436,897.81
		$6,092,600,648.32

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Of a Navaho Indian Boy-Artist And The Folk Who Found Him

SPIN A SILVER DOLLAR, by Alberta Hannum. (Macmillans, $4.75.)

A young couple lately out of college spent a vacation in Northern Arizona and were so attracted by the country and by the Navaho Indians that they bought an abandoned trading post and settled down as Indian traders. The Navahos are sheep-herders and have traditional native industries such as the weaving of blankets and the working of silver into ornaments. But the quality of their work deteriorated when they turned away from their native vegetable dyes and their tribal designs to make rugs or blankets to suit the notions of tourists.

Of late years Government officers of specialized knowledge and taste have been trying to bring back the true native arts, and with some measure of success, though Indians look darkly on interference, even when plainly benevolent. The traders lent their influence by paying better prices for the best work and the best wool. Meanwhile they were astonished to find in a silent little Indian boy, nicknamed Little No Shirt, great talent as an artist. "He cut a piece of brown wrapping paper from the store and painted four red-brown astounded deer on it, all with their antlers turned disapprovingly towards one red-brown deer blandly in the middle. On the torn-off side of a carton he painted a soft, black bear holding a grey rock, with a Mother Hubbard apron quality to its kindly eye and thin smile."

So the story goes, told with abundant charm by an accomplished writer and illustrated with a number of color plates of the boy's work.

•

No Crowd Here

WE KEEP A LIGHT, by E. M. Richardson. (Ryerson, $3.50)

NOT far from Cape Sable, the southern tip of Nova Scotia, lies Bon Portage Island three miles long and from a quarter to a half-mile wide. Morrill Richardson is the lighthouse keeper and lives there the year 'round with his wife and three children. "But aren't you terribly lonely?" their mainland friends exclaim. "And how ever do you put in the time?" "And what about the children, with no school?"

These and other questions have been posed so frequently that the lady of the lighthouse here presents an answer to end all answering; a book of over 250 pages explaining the high pleasure of being, in Chaucer's phrase, "Allone, with-outen any companye."

For they have an important job, keeping the light lit for the safety of mariners, and supplementing the $60 a month (from a spendthrift government) by keeping sheep, cattle and a garden. All the varieties of bad weather play about their heads. The sea roars and is troubled, but every phase of every season comes in leading Beauty by the hand. The children are taught to do their homework by the Correspondence Course set up by the Government of Nova Scotia and the members of the family are in love with one another, which seems to be a most desirable state.

So it's a happy book, without literary or arty posturings and the good taste and smell of the sea are in it.

•

Bones of Nothing

By R. M. COPER

THE ANATOMY OF PEACE, by Emery Reves (Musson, $2.50).

THE gentleman who wrote this book "organized the world-wide publications of the newspaper articles of about a hundred leading democratic statesmen, such as Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Paul Reynaud (sic!), Leon Blum, Count Sforza, and others," says the blurb. It says also, though in different words, that he published the effusions of the reactionary fakers Rauschning, Thyssen, and Starhemberg. Could his expertship be doubted if he pronounces on the Anatomy of Peace? Anatomy, says the dictionary, is a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body. Peace is freedom from war or disturbance. Mr. Reves, then, describes the organic parts of a certain freedom.

His introduction is called, A Copernican World. We are Ptolemaics, he tells us. Ptolemy held that the earth was the centre of the universe. Mr. Reves holds that our nation is the centre of the universe to each of us. "Let us see how international events between the two world wars look from some of the major national vantage points." And he proceeds to tell us how the world looked to "the United States of America," to "France," to "the German people," and so on. His accounts are masterly descriptions of how the world looked to morons and conservatives in those various countries. To be sure, the "British Isles" at least distinguished between democrats and isolationists in "America." But the "Americans" themselves didn't dream of making such a distinction; they all had the same views on the outside world.

"Our political and social conceptions are Ptolemaic. The world in which we live in Copernican." This comparison is so nonsensical that we refrain from remarking on the obvious. Obviously not obvious is the following point to Mr. Reves. According to him we live in certain social and political conditions, and our conceptions of these conditions are wrong. What must we do? We must change our conceptions, he says. But how are conceptions changed?

"In this new, and as yet unexplored, era we find ourselves . . . equipped with the inadequate, primitive political and social notions inherited from the pre-industrialized world." The pre-industrialized world evidently means to him the world before 1850 or so. Until that time there existed, then, only primitive social and political notions. How did these notions originate? The answer to this question is the only basis on which a change could be discussed. The question never occurs to Mr. Reves. His main point is that our notions have not changed. In primitivity we have developed from cave dwellers to masters of the jet engine. (Mr. Reves did not know of the atom bomb when he wrote his book.) More important, if our notions were always out of line with the conditions in which we lived, and if, as Mr. Reves stresses, ordinary people never want war, it must have been conditions, not notions, that were at fault. What then, would it help us to change our notions? Anyway, he has now come to tell us what "dopes" we are.

All this happens in the introduction. If you want to read beyond it, don't let me stop you. I, frankly, stopped.

•

Out of Door Folk

SPLASHER, by Alice Gall and Fleming Crew. (Oxford, $2.50.)

A TALE of a young muskrat, his way of life, the dangers he met and escaped and the friends he made along the river bank. A good "starter" in natural history for ten-year-olds.

•

Familiar Animals

FARM ANIMALS, by Dorothy Childs Hogner, illustrations by Nils Hogner. (Oxford, $4.00.)

A SIMPLIFIED, but careful, description of the "points" distinguishing the various breeds of domestic animals. The text and pictures have been reviewed and approved by several American experts in Animal Husbandry, so the information is dependable and should be of great value to individual farmers, to young farmers' clubs, and to dog fanciers in town or country. Rural schools might well begin a library with this book as a starter.

•

Reluctant Mule

HAPPY JACK, by Miriam E. Mason; illustrations by George and Doris Hauman. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

THE small mule belonging to the Dog and Pony Show didn't like work and ran away only to be worked harder. He ran away again, and this time was able to save some children from drowning. Excellent for children in the 3rd and 4th grade.

•

United States Submarine

SILVERSIDES, by Robert Trumbull. Oxford, $3.00.)

THE author of "The Raft," one of the best of the war books, went cruising as an observer on the United States submarine *Silversides* and was filled with admiration at the gallantry and efficiency of the crew. This is the story, written, for the most part, at sea when day after day was starred by daring raids close to the coast of Japan, by the destruction of enemy shipping, and by evasive action when the depth bombs were bursting all about. The picture of Commander Burlingham, even of temperament in danger, swift in judgment, a "mighty hunter before the Lord" is admirable.

At a hospital, run by UNRRA for victims of Belsen Camp, making articles like these speeds patients' recovery.

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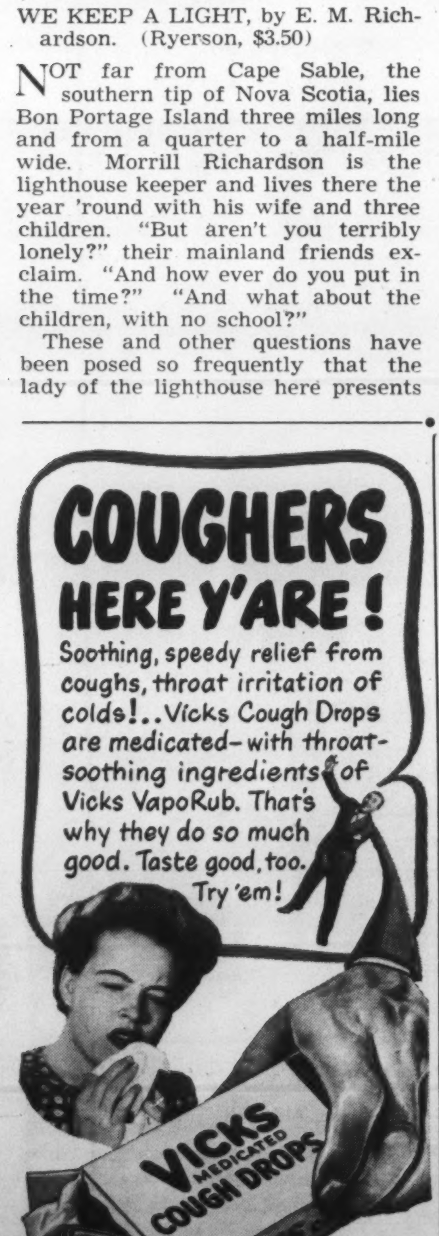

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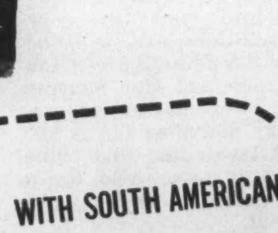

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Rolling Life of the Navy As Seen From Lower Decks

SAINTS, DEVILS AND ORDINARY SEAMEN, by William H. Pugsley. (Collins, $3.00.)

A YOUNG lieutenant of the Royal Canadian Navy applied for a demotion and got it. He wanted to serve as an ordinary seaman, find out all possible about the life and then write the story. This is it; and a good bit of work. For two years he sailed the world around on the lower deck, enduring and participating in the hard work, the "rags" and the clowning, making friends, putting up with the occasional martinet officer, taking punishment when due, and sometimes when not due, building a set of muscles that could "take" anything and acquiring a mighty pride in the service.

He begins the book with a chapter called "Atlantic Winter," a vivid account of a destroyer caught in a furious gale, and of the various kinds of misery endured by all hands. Then he goes back to the beginning of things, the training at Halifax and at Toronto, the service on destroyer and corvette from Panama to Murmansk, from Scapa Flow to the Mediterranean, and, at last, minesweeping in preparation for the great invasion.

He finishes the book with a chapter of suggestions which might, if put into effect, make the lower deck service in our peace-time navy not only efficient but attractive. A good book, which every discharged sailor will love and which our public men should read with close attention.

•

French Picture-Book

FRANKLIN, La Vie d'un Optimiste, par André Maurois, dessins par Howard Simon. (Oxford, $3.00.)

THIS is a happy picture book, in colors, with serious text lightly written for boys and girls of High School age who are getting acquainted with the French language. The story of Franklin's part in the American revolution is told carefully and well.

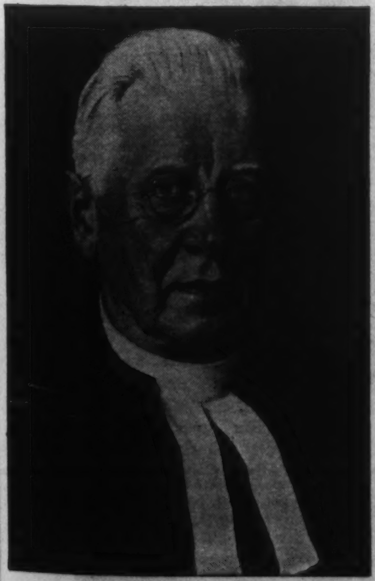
•

The Menace

THE GLASS CRUTCH, by Jim Bishop. (Doubleday, Doran, $3.00.)

AN INDICATION that the great increase of social drinking in the United States has brought alarming consequences was the publication of the novel "The Lost Week End," which had no small popularity. Here is another book on a similar theme, the curing of an "alcoholic" through psychotherapy. It is a "biographical novel" written around the life of William Wynne Wister, who, having been cured himself, applied the same technique for the cure of others. The author estimates that there are at least 3,000,000 "alcoholics" in the Republic, ardently devoting themselves to the pernicious business of drinking themselves to death.

Everybody knows that the reformation of such slaves must be by a spiritual reconstruction, or not at all. The Salvation Army has been successful. The shrines at St. Anne de Beaupré, and otherwhere the world over, have been successful. Psychotherapy is the same thing under a modern and non-religious name. The book is well-written and therefore interesting.



Very Reverend Dr. Geo. C. Pidgeon, First Moderator, The United Church of Canada, and author of "The Vicarious Life," recently published.

•

The Fiction Artist

THE QUESTION OF HENRY JAMES, Various Opinions, Edited by F. W. Dupee. (Oxford, $4.50.)

ARGUMENT about the novels of Henry James never dies. Admirers of his expert use of language and his precision of thought are faced by critics who think him pernickety and even labored. And there are persons who echo the sentiment of Dr. Johnson concerning Richardson—"if a man would read him for the story, he would hang himself." Yet interest in his stories continues, even now, when the spirit of aristocracy which James believed to be the avatar of Culture, is a vanishing wraith.

Here is a collection of criticisms of the man and his work by twenty-five leading literary figures of yesterday and today. Among these are Max Beerbohm whose burlesque of the James style under the title The Mote In The Middle Distance had a devastating quality, Ford Madox Ford, who worshipped at the master's feet, Joseph Conrad, T. S. Eliot, Edmund Wilson, Stephen Spender and Philip Rahv. The book is a "must" for every connoisseur of literary values.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

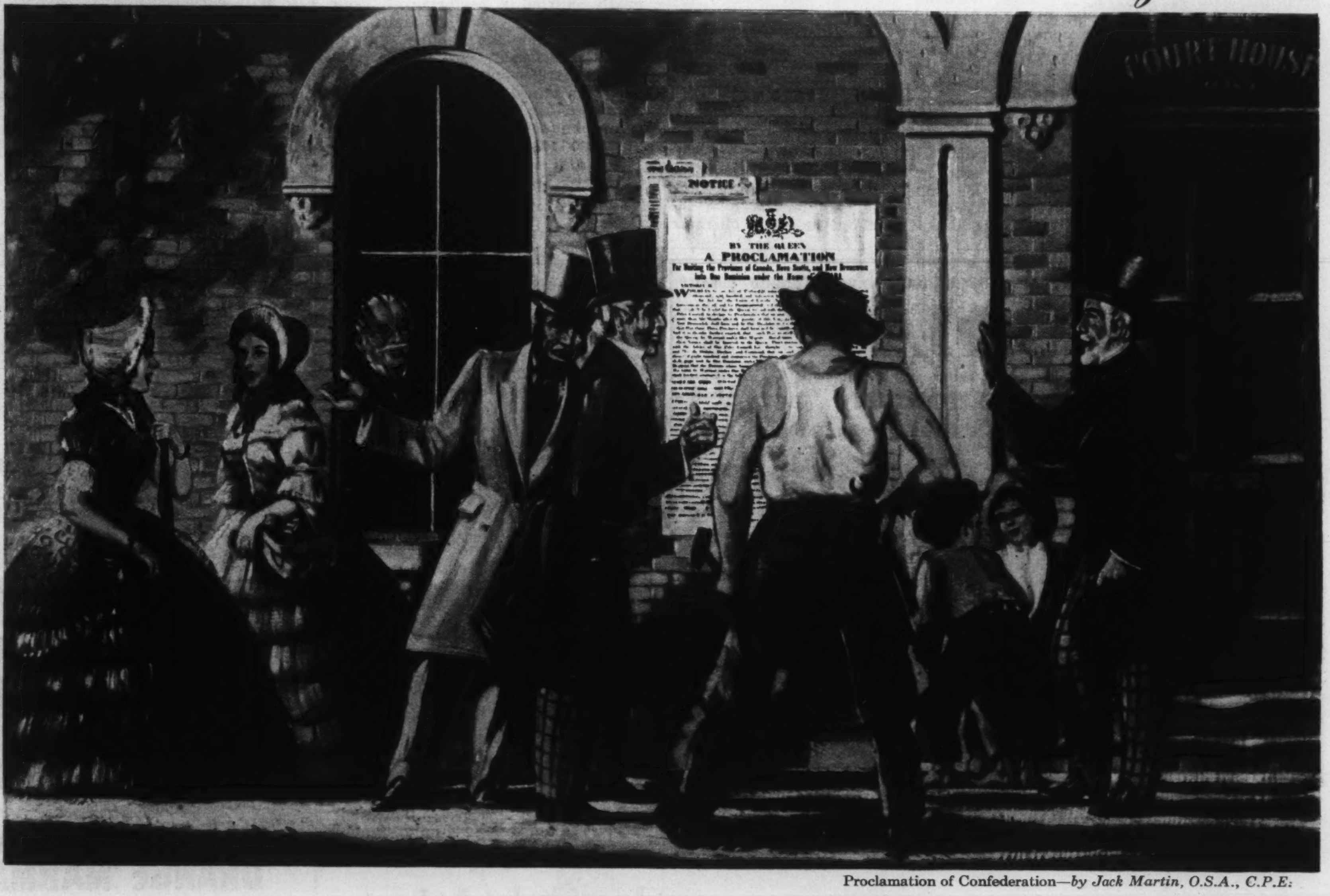
•

For Ballet Addicts

BALLET CHART, From De Medici to Markova. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

THE history of the dance, in its civilized form, is here concentrated in a single hanging sheet, the summary of names and dates by Joseph Bastien of the Ballet Theatre and the design and art-work by Will Rapport formerly associated with the Boston *Evening Transcript*.

CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*



Proclamation of Confederation—*by Jack Martin, O.S.A., C.P.E.*

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ *A Nation is Born* ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

"THE DOMINION OF CANADA" . . . a fine, high-sounding title it was. Canada, a nation from sea to sea . . . And all the vastness of the West was to be opened up by the railroad to the Pacific . . . There'd be land, and work, and for everyone a chance for a new life.

George Brown, John A. Macdonald, Cartier, McGee, and the rest had worked and fought for a united Canada—Confederation. Some were for it, some were against it . . . But mostly folks felt a strange new pride. Canada! No longer a straggling collection of isolated colonies, but a unified people, ready and willing to work side by side for the common good.

Where would it lead? There were some who talked of great cities on the wild prairies and great industries in the east . . . great ships sailing the seas with Canadian goods . . . a population of ten—fifteen—twenty million people. "Visionaries?" . . . So were the first explorers visionaries, and the first settlers and the first merchants . . . Yet they made a reality out of their vision.

But the building of a nation is not the work of a day, or a year. It has been, and must continue to be, the work of our native resourcefulness and enterprise, that will sweep Canada forward to an undreamed of greatness.

Today, by our purchase and holding of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, by the willingness of all to work for the common good, we can prove our faith in the vision and efforts of the Fathers of Confederation toward a Canada Unlimited.

1846
One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.
1946

~ Canada Unlimited ~

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Mr. Milstein's Warm Violin Melts Toronto Winter and Audiences

By JOHN H. YOCOM

LIKE the many other sections of Canadian musical life in which he exercised such profound influence, this column will miss the late, great Hector Charlesworth. For many years readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have relied on a keen musical judgment that had been moulded by decades of critical listening and writing. His knowledge of music literature and of the history of musical performance was phenomenal; his perception when some work or artist approached that elusive thing called perfection was quick. Readers have been thankful to him for his honesty in drawing their attention to the tawdry, and musicians and composers for his generosity and stimulating encouragement.

It would be presumptuous for anyone, most certainly including this writer, to attempt an imitation of Hector Charlesworth's criticism. But his critical yardsticks will long serve as models. Over the years those yardsticks became almost micrometrical in their soundness and accuracy.

I am sure that the great man would have passed favorable judgment on Nathan Milstein, the violin virtuoso who played at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, last week. Mr. Milstein has not found Canadian weather to his liking on two previous trips to Toronto. Two years ago when he appeared with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, a snow storm delayed his train in Buffalo and he had to play a Tschaikowsky Concerto without rehearsal. His last appearance with the orchestra was the second night of the famous blizzard of December, 1944. But winter and rough weather did not dampen the enthusiasm of his audiences on those occasions, nor did they last week. Listeners found the forty-one-year-old Russian-American a fervent and deeply musical personality.

"Sonata in G Minor", one of Bach's unaccompanied sonatas for the violin, reminded one of the composer's organ style when played by Mr. Milstein. With finely controlled bowing in the double string and harmonic stopping passages, the artist achieved contrapuntal effects that almost suggested a violin and viola duet with well-sustained melodies. This sonata could be more properly called a suite for it consists of dance movements. The slow Adagio and Siciliana, the latter movement a slow peasant dance in three-quarter time on broad melodic lines, were nobly contrasted with the sparkling Fugue and Presto.

The "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo, which Mr. Milstein included in the first half of his program, is really an elaborate violin concerto in five movements, some of which are generally omitted in performance. Four were played by the violinist. In the Scherzando the violinist showed great fingering and bowing dexterity as well as keeping warm and emotional a delicate melody, while the piano, in this case more than an accompaniment in the background, supplemented the color.

Chopin Transcription

In his own transcription of Chopin's "Nocturne in C Sharp Minor", Mr. Milstein played with a fine intelligence in his phrasing of the poet-of-the-piano's passionate melody, but the work could hardly be called poetry-of-the-violin although it came very close.

More interesting was Mr. Milstein's "Paganiniana" (Variations), in which he elaborately developed themes with all the tricks of technique used in the old master's twenty-four caprices—chromatics, triplets, two-string fingering, *saltando* with a gaily bouncing bow. It was skilfully composed and executed.

Other numbers included Suk's "Burlesque", with passages like those in the Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream", Debussy's "Minstrels" with a fascinating flatting of the *pizzicato,* a *saltando* bow and descriptive banjolike passages, and Wieniawski's "Scherzo-Tarantella", full of vitality.

Encores were generously accorded to the enthusiastic audience—"Melodie" by Gluck-Kreisler, "Romanza Andelusa" by Sarasate, and, of course, the radio listeners's *pièce de resistance,* Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee".

The accompanist was Pablo Miquel. His work was a graceful complement to Mr. Milstein's clean-cut and smooth performance.

• •

Met Starlet At Pops

FRITZ KREISLER once explained the direct pleasure that a person gets from recognizing inspiration in a piece of music as the "shivering, tingling sensation known as 'goose-flesh'." He said that unless music produces such a sensation it is really not worthwhile. Although it is a compound emotion, a great deal of it is nothing more than familiarity — the pleasure of being able to tell yourself, "I know that."

And so the Pops Concerts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra with their programs of old reliables aid such harmless vanity, which, in truth, is a necessary element of all aesthetic enjoyment. Both youngsters and oldsters who are Pops fans will admit this. A listener responds instinctively over and over again to the same musical stimulus, and each new response is all the more enjoyable. But more later about the orchestra at last week's Pops Concert.

It was the blonde soprano Biruta Ramoska, guest artist, who brought to the house a new personality, a new voice, the old songs. Winner in a "Metropolitan Opera Presents" audition last year, Miss Ramoska, a Lithuanian-American, has been taken into the Met and at present is understudying a role in Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Her interpretation of "Dove Sono," an aria from the third act of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," had all the elements needed in a soprano solo, including crystal-clear diction, lovely tone, an intelligent sense of melodic phrasing, adequate power and control. In addition, she also met the peculiar demands imposed by a Mozart song. The result was a masterpiece of the highest order being sung by a striking personality with both voice and eye appeal.

Miss Ramoska was equally engaging when she sang with appropriate dramatic skill the "Jewel Song" from Faust. The lilting waltz was given beautiful tone and meaningful phrasing. And once again her diction was flawless.

Her last group, with Leo Barkin performing admirably at the piano, included "Filles de Cadiz" by Delibes, dramatically and vivaciously sung, and Rachmaninoff's charming art-song, "Floods of Spring."

The orchestra's selection, as is the practice at Pops everywhere, leaned heavily upon program music — numbers with definite meanings which the music merely amplifies. The first was the good old cops-and-robbers

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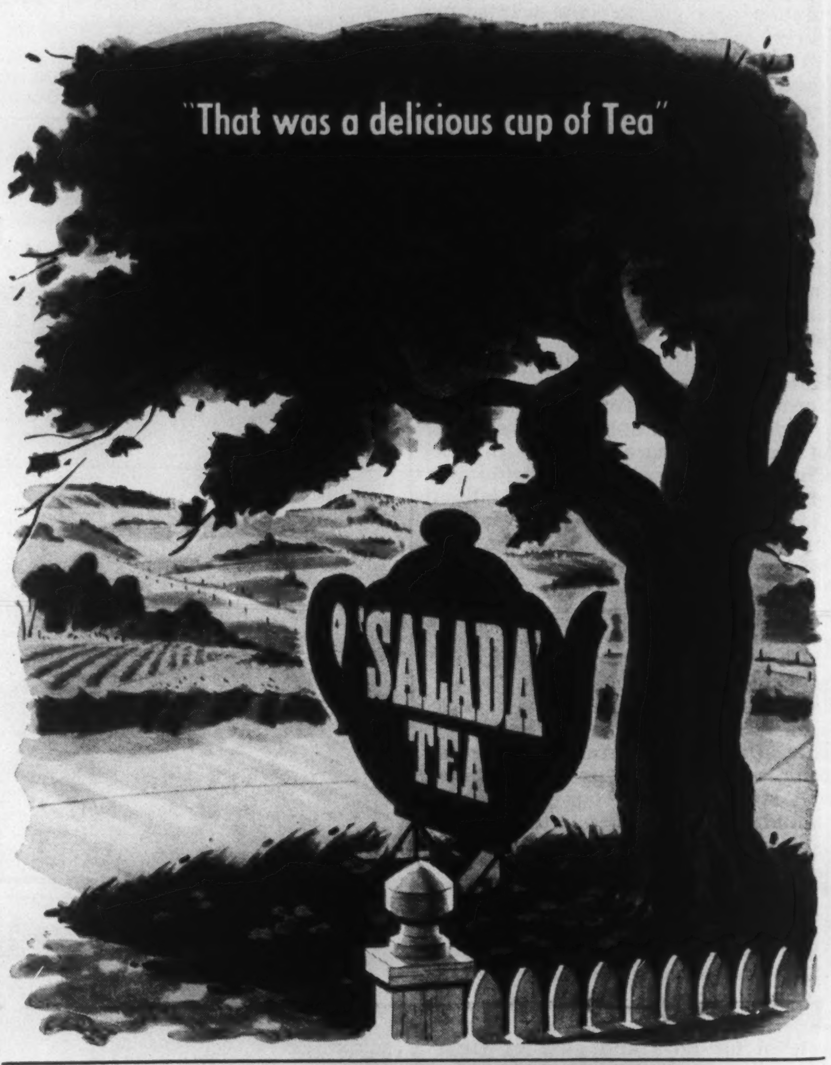
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"Light Cavalry" Overture by von Suppé. This was followed by Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite," which Sir Ernest introduced by reading extracts from the composer's own interpretation and which celeste, harp and lovely muted strings brought to reality. Then came the sensuous "Claire de Lune" of heightened melodic charm. When the orchestra played Gliere's "Russian Sailors' Dance," listeners were thrilled by the most robust hornpipe that Russia or any other country has produced. Concluding the program was Tschaikowsky's "Symphony Pathetique" (second and third movements only).

The orchestral highlight was Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "Octet for Strings," sounding much better when played by full orchestra than as it was originally written. The melodic invention was definitely appealing.

Believing that old saw, "Familiarity breeds contempt," does not apply to Pops concerts, the orchestra played the Prelude to Act 3 of "Lohengrin" (which in excerpt form introduces each concert as theme music) in its entirety as a last encore.

George Haddad's Recital

THE young pianist, George Haddad, whose appearance with the Promenade Symphony last Spring is warmly remembered, comes to Eaton Auditorium in recital on Tuesday, January 15. He is one of the distinguished artists of the day, sure of technique and with an artistic understanding. He is a Canadian, of Syrian extraction, born in Saskatchewan, and a graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. For his New York debut in 1942 he memorized Prokofieff's Sixth Sonata in seven days and played it brilliantly.

THE FILM PARADE

An Expense of Production in a Vast Waste of Celluloid

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT doesn't do to take a holiday, even a brief one, from the movies. You come back to them with all your protective acceptances sloughed off, so that they now seem infinitely grander, costlier and sillier than anything you remembered. Maybe it was some such experience as this that drove Mr. Philip Carr to propose in "The New Statesman" that the only thing to do with Hollywood was to put it directly under the U.N.O. along with all the other insoluble world problems. It seems quite possible that Mr. Carr hadn't seen any movies for a spell, and then wandered out for an evening's entertainment, to be hit full in the face by "Week-End at the Waldorf" or "The Dolly Sisters." Either production is enough to send any sensitive world thinker rushing out to put in an emergency to the U.N.O. or even the Big Three.

These pictures will probably be sent out for world-distribution as soon as foreign markets become available. And the thought of their effect on the still starved and shivering audiences of Europe should be enough to embarrass even a Hollywood director; though apparently it doesn't. It's probably going too far to insist that the U.N.O. with all it is likely to have on its mind, should take over Hollywood as well. Still it wouldn't hurt to suggest that for America's own good this type of picture be kept strictly at home.

An Elegant "Grand Hotel"

"Week-End at the Waldorf" is distantly related to Vicki Baum's "Grand Hotel" which appeared back in the early 'thirties. In general elegance and scale, however, if not in content, it makes the Baum original look like a very poor relation indeed. The principals are Ginger Rogers, Walter Pidgeon, Lana Turner, Van Johnson and Edward Arnold. All these people live in luxury suites which look as though, stretched end to end, they might cover the national housing shortage—all, that is, except poor little Miss Turner who has to trudge back every evening to some loathsome dump on Tenth Avenue. She's just a public stenographer with an office in the midst of all these splendors. You don't have to worry about her however. She's a wide-awake little girl with an eye on Edward Arnold, an oil magnate who hands out leases to Park Avenue penthouses like movie-passes.

Ginger Rogers, here, is a successful screen star who has stopped off at the Waldorf for a week-end to visit with her current neuroses. Miss Rogers has been hair-styled by Guilaroff and has a complete change of wardrobe for every ten minutes running-time; but don't think this makes her happy. She just drifts about her suite declaiming about the emptiness of life in the staccato delivery that she developed in "Lady in the Dark." Presently Walter Pidgeon, a war-weary foreign correspondent, gets into her apartment by mistake; but this doesn't make her happy either. She thinks he has come to rob her and her suspicions are confirmed when he picks up her fourteen-jewelled cigarette lighter and slips it into his pocket by mistake. Unfortunately Mr. Pidgeon has just as carelessly picked up some of the star's strangely stylized mannerisms too, and their dialogue, as far as it can be represented typographically goes something like this:

"Will. You. Please. Ge T. Ou T. Of. My AparT ment?"

"DefiniT ly. NoT."

Both Miss Rogers and Walter Pidgeon have been around for quite a while now and it is natural that their screen manners should have crystallized to a certain extent. Lana Turner's case is a different one, her predicament being that she isn't an actress to begin with. Miss Turner's repertoire consists of staring wide-eyed at the camera and then softly fluttering her eye-lids. You get tired of this, too, after a while.

"Week-End at the Waldorf" is of course a tremendously handsome production, with sets and costumes all on a scale of staggering luxury. Seems as though Hollywood can never spend less than a million dollars when it is trying to prove that after all, money isn't everything.

It's hard to say which is the more staggering of the two propositions put forth in "The Dolly Sisters" — (1) that the famous Dollys (Dollies?) were just a couple of nice warm-hearted girls who kept their fresh simplicity through all the temptations the world had to offer; and (2) that the Misses Betty Grable and June Haver are just the types to represent girlish simplicity on the screen. On the whole "The Dolly Sisters" struck me as being on an even grander, and sillier, scale than "Week-End at the Waldorf." It was grander because it was in technicolor and because, since there were two heroines, the ostrich feathers, blue lamé evening gowns and full-length ermine wraps had all to be provided in duplicate. And it was sillier because it professed to have some relationship to actual biography.

On the other hand, of course, neither of these two pictures may have been as feverishly unreasonable as they seemed to me last week. I may just temporarily have lost my immunity.

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THE GOLDEN RULE

THE quaint old Golden Rule is getting more favorable attention just now than in a long while past. It becomes the one-plank platform of a new political party in Norway. It is the theme of speeches and books by Abe Fortas, Russell Davenport, Charles H. Tuttle, Ralph Barton Perry, the vice chancellor of Oxford and numberless other notables, all of whom say the world must hustle to adopt it for weekdays as well as Sundays, or else. Meanwhile the Gimme Interests clamor at the doors of the Halls of State, the Black Market flourishes like nobody's business, and Labor, Management and the West Point football team go ruthlessly on doing unto others as they would certainly dislike to be done by.

—L. H. R. in the N.Y. *Times*

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HERE is music of a fabulous Oriental fairyland that transports the listener's fancy far from the familiar. Rimsky-Korsakov explained his score as follows: "The Sultan Schahriar, persuaded of the falseness and faithlessness of all women, has sworn to put to death each one of his wives after the first night. But the Sultana Scheherazade saved her life by interesting him in tales which she told him during one thousand and one nights." The music has captured admirably the flavour of this Arabian Nights legend and the recording by Rodzinski and the Cleveland Orchestra has won high praise from critics across the continent.

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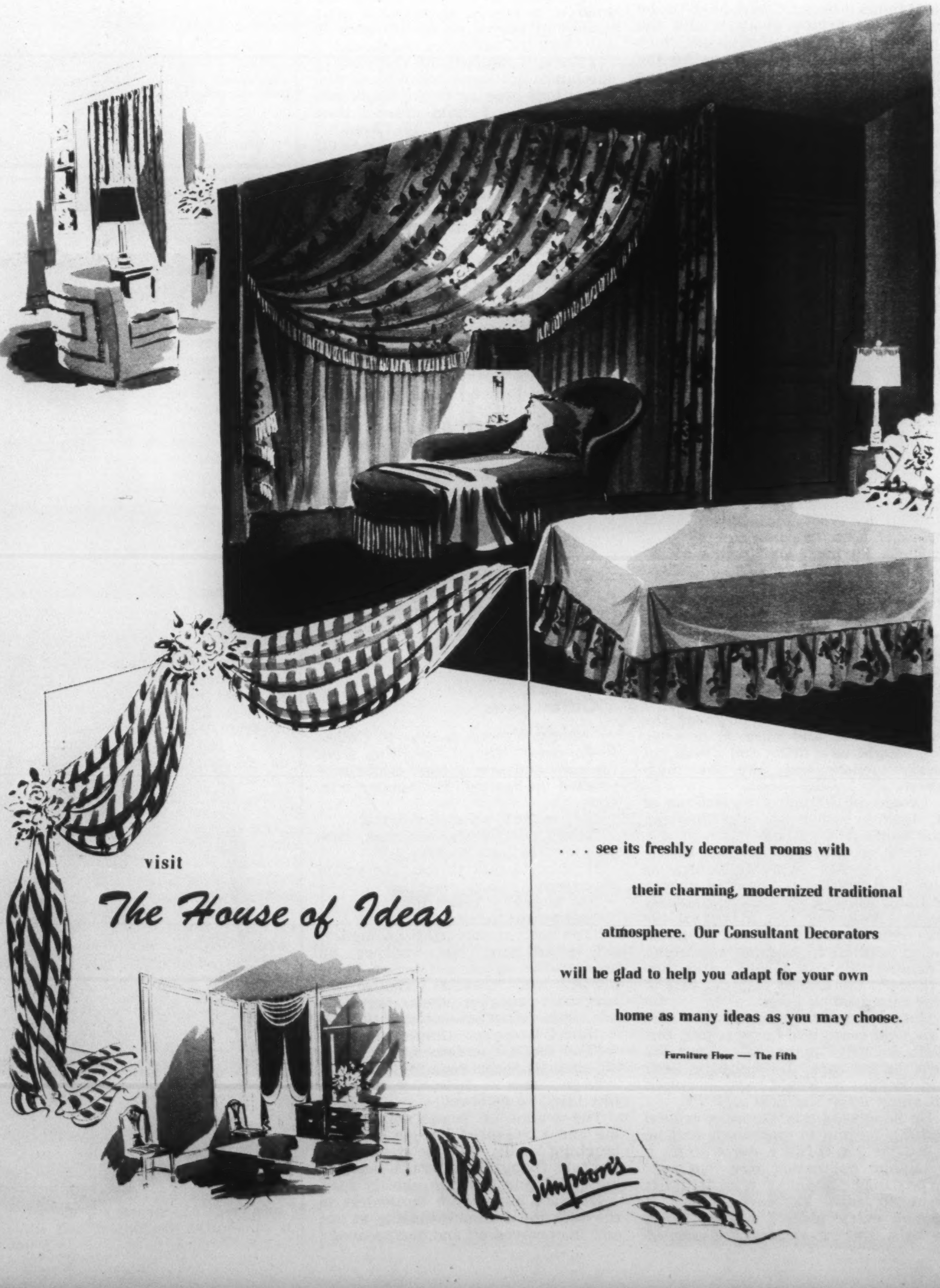

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WORLD OF WOMEN

There Always Is a First Time for Falling In Love With Love

By MARGARET MURPHY

EVERYBODY goes through it. Everyone laughs at it, but I think there's something sweet about it—sweet and rather sad. It's like the scent of cut hay in the fields when summer is almost over.

He was twenty-one, all of twenty-one because although he was one of those bright lads who graduate early from the University, he had been working for a year or so.

He was on the rival afternoon paper and covered roughly the same beats I did. I was thirty-three, old enough to feel motherly and idealistic enough to want to see the young ones turn out to be good reporters.

I used to help him a little, not much—because he was pretty good anyway, and not too much because I wanted to beat him when I could, of course.

On night assignments we'd walk home together sometimes—we lived in the same district—and he'd talk philosophy and politics and what was going to happen to the world—that sort of stuff.

Coming off a late afternoon assignment together we might stop for a cup of coffee.

One night we both were stuck with the Pioneers' Annual Ball. A crumby assignment because you have to be corny and drippy about it and the pioneers tell you the same old story they've been telling reporters for the last twenty years. There's always the oldest one who can't hear you and the *talkative* one you can't understand because of the state his teeth are in.

Jersey Two-Step

But they have old-fashioned dances and that's fun.

One of them attached himself to me. He must have been all of eighty-two, his false teeth hissed when he spoke and he shook when he stood still, but he certainly liked to dance. I began to be scared after the third dance that he'd die of a heart attack in my arms so I looked around for Johnny.

He came over to rescue me and we found we could dance together perfectly. We had a wonderful time until we had to stop and get our stories written.

Back at the office I was just typing "30" on my copy when the phone rang. It was Johnny.

"Finished your story?" he asked. "How about a cup of coffee?"

I said I'd meet him on the corner but when I got there he had a better idea. He wanted to go to Joe's for a drink.

It was late and Joe didn't want to let us in because he said the cops were on one of their tours, but we said, "What-the-hell, Joe, the cops won't bother *us!*" and he said, "Seeing it's you," and let us in.

The three of us sat down at the kitchen table and once in a while Joe bought us a drink and we all got fairly mellow and tore the town apart.

I could see Johnny got a kick out of it, feeling grown up and knowing and worldly.

When we walked home—a lovely, limpid evening, with the stars as big as street lights—he was on top of the world. At my door he suddenly became very big and masterful—he was over six feet and broad to match—and wanted to kiss me goodnight. I argued with him a while and then I thought the easiest way out was to give him a quick peck.

Only it wasn't quick enough. And I was old enough to know better, too. Well, I finally managed to shut the door in his face. I laughed a little and thought he would have forgotten all about it by the next day.

He hadn't though. He hung around waiting for me to quit work and he asked me for coffee a dozen times a week and no matter how "old pal" and strictly platonic I was, it didn't seem to curb his enthusiasm. It seemed every place I looked, there he was, staring at me. If I turned around fast, I bumped into him. I was rude, I was brutal, but nothing worked.

The climax came about three weeks later.

I'd come home from the office with a cold. I had my hair up in curlers, no make-up on, my nose was red. I was wearing slacks and my oldest sweater. I was down in the basement doing my weekly washing when I heard my landlady's frosty voice.

"A visitor for you," she articulated icily.

Coffee Black And Strong

There, looming up behind her was Johnny, swaying gently from side to side and grinning from ear to ear that stupid way men do when they've had too much to drink.

You know, there's something touching about that kind of love. It's the only time you ever get that unquestioning, uncritical kind of adoration. There I was, looking like something that had been dragged through fifteen knotholes and it didn't faze him for a minute.

He loved me and he'd come down to tell me and nothing was going to stop him. He'd drunk enough to give him courage and he could leap any kind of a hurdle, including a little matter of twelve years difference in age, with the sublimest confidence.

I dragged him into my room out of the landlady's earshot and made him drink four cups of strong black coffee as fast as I could. Then I tried to send him home. He wouldn't budge. He wasn't going to move until I said I loved him, too. He was like a mountain stuck in that chair.

In desperation I called the taxi company the office used.

Presently the doorbell rang. I opened the door and there was the smallest taxi driver I've ever seen, not more than five feet, two inches tall. I looked at him in despair. But he was my last hope.

"I want you to do a favor for me," I said. I marched him into my room and pointed to Johnny. "Get him out of here."

The taxi driver shrank up against the door jamb.

"Who, me, lady?" he gasped, measuring Johnny's bulk with a startled eye.

"Well, you and me together," I conceded, taking Johnny by one arm and motioning the poor, scared, little driver to take the other.

I don't know how we did it, but somehow we pushed and tugged him through the outside door. I slammed it in both their faces—I can still see the cab driver's reproachful eye—and yelled, "Take him home, take him anywhere, but take him away from here!" and went down again to the basement.

T'Other Love

I was muttering to myself, "What foolishness!" when I looked up from the tubs and saw a huge white face pressed up against the laundry window.

"Let me in!" shouted Johnny.

"I will not!" I shouted back, rubbing clothes in a frenzy.

"I want to talk to you," he yelled plaintively.

"Go home!" I yelled back.

"But I want to tell you—"

"Tell me nothing. You go home!"

I could hear the windows all around the apartment court being opened and I could visualize the neighbors craning their necks to hear this ridiculous conversation.

"But I love you!" Johnny shouted.

"You fool!" I screamed back. "I'm old enough to be your mother!"

"Age makes no difference in a case like this," he bellowed.

The humor of it suddenly struck me and I collapsed like an old bag laughing loudly, with the steam from the tubs rising like a wraith between me and Johnny's white ghostly face.

His face hung there motionless in the dark for a minute, staring at me, and then moved off and disappeared.

He was very quiet on our next double assignments, quiet and reproachful and hangdog. I felt like a beast, but what could I do? If I was the least bit friendly he brightened up alarmingly. Finally I asked the city editor to change some of my beats. He gave them to a college girl who was filling in for the summer holidays.

She was a cute young kid, without too many brains but a nice, neat figure and big, blue, innocent eyes. She was just dying to be a reporter—"such an interesting life and you meet such fascinating people!"—but she should last so long.

Two weeks later I walked into the coffee shop. There was Johnny with his long length hunched up on one of the stools talking away to the college kid. They were drinking cokes. I started to back out and then Johnny looked up and saw me.

"Hi!" he said briefly. He gave me a negligible wave of the hand and turned around and went on talking to the girl.

"Well, I'll tell you," I heard him say, "you see, the last murder story I was on. . ."

"I stood there a moment, feeling a sort of pang. And then I shook myself and said, "This is what you wanted, isn't it?" and went up to the other end and ordered a cup of coffee.

U. S. - Canadian Women Apply Effective "Good Neighbor" Plan

By KEITH MUNRO

NEW families move into a neighborhood and what happens?

Why, the womenfolk get together over the back fence, common likes and dislikes are discussed and before the men know what's going on, lasting friendships have been formed.

Mrs. Robert van Iderstine of New Jersey was sitting on the platform at a meeting in Ottawa, Canada, when the thought came to her that this same, simple technique could be applied internationally, especially with countries like the United States and Canada, with four thousand miles of "back fence".

She was in Ottawa as a guest of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. As she sat there listening to speeches about international relations, she became more and more convinced that there must be an easier, simpler way. You just can't be friends with strangers.

After the meeting, Mrs. van Iderstine sounded out other American and Canadian women there. Encouraged, she hurried back to New York, called together a group of influential women and told them of her idea. They thought enough of it to subscribe $100 each to get an organization started.

That moment, three years ago, the Canadian-American Women's Committee was born. So was a new era in Canadian-American relations, for these women have worked hard and achieved much, always with this in mind — neighbors never become friends until they know each other; until they can admire each other's good points and make allowances for the points that aren't so good.

Women on both sides of the border have cooperated enthusiastically. Mrs. van Iderstine heads up the American branch and Senator Cairine Wilson, the Canadian. But this story is mostly about the United States' committee because it admittedly had much the harder job.

"Why is that?" you ask.

The committee discovered that, for reasons of geography chiefly, Canadians already know a great deal about the United States, while most Americans' knowledge of Canada is

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limited to a few facts about the Dionne quintuplets and those romantic fellows in red coats, the Mounted Police.

Men she talked to, laughed at her idea. Mrs. van Iderstine is not a feminist, but she'd just had an experience that had given her new respect for her sex and the power women can wield.

As chairman of New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, she had helped organize those clubs, 310 of them, 47,000 women, behind a drive to get the state legislature to endorse United States participation in an international organization for the promotion of peace. Isolationists were strong in those days and they fought bitterly to prevent it. But the motion passed the legislature, the women saw to that.

How well the same tactics have succeeded with the Canadian-American Women's Committee can be shown by some of the things it has accomplished in the United States these past three years:

Hundreds of speakers on Canada and U.S.-Canadian affairs have been provided for all types of meetings from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each week the committee compiles and sends out a Canadian news letter to the hundreds of organizations that have shown interest. The women have held joint conferences, recruiting a membership from twenty-four states. Two thousand women's organizations have been provided with program aids and had Canada meetings organized for them.

No less than twenty-six national women's organizations have become affiliated and are cooperating wholeheartedly, their hundreds of thousands of members spreading goodwill for the neighbor to the north.

Consultants, experts on the many phases of international affairs have been induced to give guidance to study groups that ask it. Clubs like Rotary and Kiwanis, have been induced to add "Canada Day" to their programs. Study courses on Canada - United States relations have been added to educational systems,

Mrs. Van Iderstine

In seven states, sub-committees are now organized and active. Other states are clamoring for the same status, but the central committee has been so busy it hasn't been able to get around to them. One of the greatest achievements the women have to show, is the program of student exchange. This year, for instance, four girls from Smith College are attending University of Toronto and four from U of T are at Smith.

Carnegie Blessing

Perhaps the surest proof that the committee has achieved things of value, is that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has recognized their work and is now aiding financially, and its potent Canada-United States Committee on Education is giving them every assistance and cooperation.

If all this sounds imposing, it is only because Mrs. van Iderstine and her volunteer colleagues have put in three years of hard, practical work.

When the campaign was launched, Mrs. van Iderstine, with that New Jersey experience fresh in her mind, suggested that the quickest and surest way to get the idea over to the women of her country was to work through and with existing women's organizations. She and her fellow workers approached the executives of twenty-six of these national bodies. Without exception they have joined whole-heartedly in the work of making Americans Canada-conscious.

"It has been an inspiration the way our women have responded," Mrs. van Iderstine assures you. "We just can't get the material to them fast enough. We can't get nearly enough speakers to satisfy them. They are all so eager to learn more and more about Canada and our committee is so handicapped because we are all volunteers and can't give full time to it."

When the committee had organized the national bodies they turned to the individual states to organize subcommittees for special work there. They thought they'd start with those states along the Canadian border, as being the most interested. But to their surprise, they found that nearly all the states were as eager as the northern ones, to get into the work.

Canadian women in the United States have been eager helpers in this movement for a better understanding of the country of their birth. Mrs. Robert Dingman is an example. She is on the committee and she was an executive of the National Association of Junior Leagues. As well as enlisting the cooperation of this organization, she herself has been giving talks all over the country. This fall in Pennsylvania alone, she has made fifteen speeches and has influenced the state Kiwanis to declare a Canada day.

Other women on the committee have their national organizations too, such as the National Council of Women, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women, to name only a few.

Right now, state sub-committees are busy, working on state universities to get them actively interested in the student exchange, a project initiated in the Connecticut subcommittee.

"It's amazing what these women have accomplished," says Mrs. van Iderstine. "In fact, they're doing so well that we hope to make the student exchange a national project in 1946."

Now that the war is over and travel will be easier between the two countries, the women have high hopes for what they will be able to do in the coming year. Of course, more students will be exchanged, more speakers will be provided, more conferences will be held.

Very shortly the committee hopes to have money so it can get together a travelling exhibit which will tell visually what Canada and Canadians are like. Long range plans call for ten of these travelling exhibits in each state with the local sub-committee sending them where they will do the greatest possible good.

Without Fanfare

Up to now the committee has functioned without fanfare of publicity. It's just been plain hard work with only the knowledge that they are accomplishing something worthwhile to keep them going. But early in 1946 this will be remedied for they are now busy on a house organ to be called "Canada-American Bulletin". This booklet will tell the aims of the committee and some of its accomplishments. It won't be dry-as-dust reading either, for it will have articles by leading Americans and Canadians on matters of international interest.

"We're out to show the world just what international goodwill means," Mrs. van Iderstine declares. "We'll show them that neighborliness isn't built on a lot of high-sounding speeches and joint committees with important names. We think we can prove that it's the good, old-fashioned, 'over the back fence' method women have always used that impels people to know and appreciate each other."

Mrs. van Iderstine is a little woman, but she's doing a big job. She and her fellow workers, the women of Canada and the United States have just about the longest "back fence" in the world. So their aim is —the two friendliest nations in the world.

JOAN RIGBY

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MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

Anyone Can Cook Who Reads This Book by Canada's Kate Aitken

By JANET MARCH

PROBABLY a good many housekeepers were lucky enough to find a book hanging on their Christmas trees which, when its wrappings were off, turned out to be white with red stars and a green signature reading "Kate Aitken's Canadian Cook Book." (Published by *The Standard*, Montreal, $1.50.) The authoress is one of the best known of Canadian women. Her voice has been heard daily on the radio for many years and, until the Army claimed the Exhibition grounds in Toronto, she directed women's activities at the Toronto Exhibition.

I wonder if "State Fair" made her wish for the delights of the Exhibition again. I could almost detect the familiar smell of frying grease and feel the weariness which would make me sink down somewhere near the fountain. There you sat to consider whether it should be culture — the pictures—or the Midway, for the feet would only hold out for one more hour even though all the glories of the cat show and the motors were unseen.

Recently Mrs. Aitken ran the Remake section of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and organized and took right across Canada a fashion show of re-makes. Unfortunately I never got to see it but I understand that it showed how to make a smart suit out of Father's cast-off grey flannel trousers, which sounds as if Mrs. Aitken is an authentic miracle worker. Just this autumn she returned from a fact-finding trip to England and Europe. In between these many activities Kate Aitken is *The Standard's* Food Editor, and she has written this cook book. From the looks of it the forty-eight hour week is not in force in the Aitken household.

The contents of the book deserve a handsome layout. I've read a lot of pretty poor cook books which have been done up with fancy illustrations, but then often the illustrations turned out to be the best part of the book. However don't be discouraged by the rather severe get-up of this book, it is a very fine bargain at the price. A lot of authors of cook books sound to me as if they had cooked very little, for they will give you light hearted instructions about thickening soups and sauces, which would certainly produce lumps unless you called in a sieve to save the day. Things like gravy, which I suspect many people can't make, are skipped lightly over, as if they were generally known.

Mrs. Aitken is a cook as well as all the other things, and she tells you how to make gravy and white sauce clearly and explicitly. Little postscripts are put in here and there headed "Note to Brides." I haven't seen the inside of a bridal veil for many years but I read the notes with deep interest, for example—"A tablespoonful of lemon juice added to the boiling water keeps the rice snowy white."

Success For Bread-Makers

There is encouragement here to those who yearn for home-made bread. "Home-made breads or rolls have a fragrance appeal that outdoes the famous Chanel No. 5. Add to the sensory attraction these facts —home-made breads and rolls cost one-third as much as cake, they use one-third the amount of sugar, they give double the bulk and an infinite variety. Don't be afraid to try yeast mixtures." Then follows a neat list of success rules.

The book includes a good number of bread and muffin recipes including blueberry and other fancy muffins. Too, there are lots of cakes and cookies which call for moderate amounts of sugar and shortening. The dessert section has mercifully—in these days—hardly a mention of cream, but there are two ways of coming by whipped cream even now —"from the extreme top of a quart of Jersey milk, or a chilled whipped can of sweetened condensed milk."

The section on meats gives understandable drawings of the cuts and also some good tips about the less expensive but still very good roasts. For the most part the directions are for fairly quickly made dishes—the ones we are all looking for these days. Here, for example, is a way of making beefsteak and kidney pie which gets the job done well and fast:

Beefsteak And Kidney Pie

1 pound chuck steak, cubed
1 pound pork kidneys
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon dry mustard
2 onions chopped
2 cups water
Plain pastry

"Have the steak cubed. Clean, wash and slice the kidneys. The small pork kidneys are much cheaper and just as good as beef kidneys. Mix together the flour, salt, ginger, cinnamon, steak and kidneys. Stir until the meat is well coated. Heat the fat; sear the meat. Add the mustard, onions and water. Cover and simmer till tender (about an hour). Pour into an oiled 1½ quart casserole. Make half the recipe for plain pastry. Moisten the edge of the baking dish; cover the meat with the pastry, fluting on the outside edge. Bake in a hot oven for forty minutes. Serves 6."

As well as many other excellent recipes you get a combination of things in this book which no other I have read gives. For example, how to make tea and coffee for a hundred people, large amounts for sandwiches, and at the end a fine set of tables of weights and measures and equivalents and substitutes. There are two chapters on canning and preserving—omitted from so many books—which tell all you need to know to fill your shelves. If you have done yourself a little too well over Christmas and New Year and want to cut a few inches off the waistline there is a thinning diet that will do the job for you in ten days.

Altogether this is a book you can't afford to be without.

WILD GEESE FLYING

BLUE-BLACK night sky,
Full moon riding high,
Wild geese are flying.

Neck stretched out ahead,
One huge bird that led
Loudly was crying.

Dark shadows round the moon,
The formation passing soon,
Winds gently sighing—

South-bound, flying true,
All honking thru the blue,
The great birds gliding.

Silence complete at last,
Now that they all have passed,
The night-wind dying.

Blue-black night sky,
Full moon riding high,
Wild geese were flying.

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By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph. B.
Baby Food Counselor of Heinz Home Institute
ALLOWING your youngster to dabble in the kitchen while you're cooking—to play at dusting or sweeping or bed-making—is often more of a hindrance than a help. Yet this participation in household activities makes an important contribution to the child's advancement. For it not only fosters a feeling that the child is needed and loved, but it helps him develop skills and creates a growing sense of responsibility.
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HEINZ STRAINED BEEF & LIVER SOUP 57 VARIETIES
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HEINZ BABY FOODS

Any Questions? Two Hundred of Them Knew All the Answers

By MARGARET AITKEN

MESSRS. Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran and guests may know most of the answers to that weekly "Information Please" quiz but occasionally even they have to give away an Encyclopedia-cum-war bond. Here in Toronto there's a group of 200 women who were never stumped by "Information Please?" They gave all the answers. They never had to say, "I don't know."

For three years these women conducted the Landseair "Information Please?" booth in the Toronto Union station. For three years they answered questions, posed to them by the men of Canada's Army, Navy and Airforce — questions ranging from how to heat a baby's bottle to how to take a bit of steel out of an eye. Mostly the questions revolved around where to find a place to lay a weary head, what to see and what to do while in Toronto. Landseair workers have had an answer every time. They showed the harassed father, who was taking his motherless baby to Vancouver, how he could heat a bottle in the station Coffee Shop. They found a Navy doctor to operate on the soldier's eye. Rooms, scores each day, were found for the transient servicemen and their families and as for what to see, what to do, the answer was forthcoming for every taste.

But now, the Landseair war effort is finished. All the answers have been given to "Information Please?" Like other volunteer organizations throughout Canada, the Landseair Club has added "finis" to its work, as of January 9.

Land, Sea And Air

It was back in 1943 that Lady Kemp, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for Troops in Training, first thought up this "Information Please?" contribution to the armed forces. Thousands of servicemen were pouring into Toronto, enroute east and west, and some sort of information booth with liaison officers was needed at the station, Lady Kemp told her fellow workers. No sooner said than done. The project was handed over to the Landseair Club, which was made up of a group of Toronto matrons (former members of the St. Dunstan's Chapter, I.O.D.E.) and headed by Mrs. Wallace Barrett. But it was Mrs. J. R. Mason who organized and supervised the whole project, ably abetted by her assistant supervisor, Mrs. F. Erichsen Brown. Mrs. J. P. Owens invented the club's name, Landseair —"for those on land and sea and in the air."

After numerous vicissitudes, not excluding lukewarm encouragement from station and railway officials, the project got under way.

First, permission was sought from Dan Golenpaul, producer of the famous "Information Please?" radio show, to use the title of his program. Both permission and blessings were promptly given and sponsors of the show, at that time the Heinz Company, added further blessings in the form of a cheque for $1,700 which was speedily utilized to furnish a room in the station. In the centre of the station's main rotunda, a booth was opened where questions could be asked and answered while the aforementioned room, at the east end of the vast lobby, was luxuriously furnished. There were red leather chairs and chesterfields, a radio-record player, writing desks, pictures (16 Colorcraft reproductions by famous Canadian artists) and a quiet, dim bunkhouse with four blanketed bunks for weary between-train travellers. The Landseair "Information Please?" project was launched.

Thousands of young men and women from all parts of the world have brought their problems and cares, questions and weariness to that little room which was manned day and night by 200 volunteer workers. In the guest book there are 25,500 names but many, many times that number were too tired or too hurried to sign the book. There was one young soldier from Lancashire who signed the book and happened to notice, on the same page, the name of another man, a stranger to him, also from Lancashire. He called out to ask if "the bloke" was still in the room, found he was and spent the rest of his between-trains period talking of "home". There are all types of appreciative thank-you's in the book—scholarly, illiterate and poetic.

"So here's my thanks to Landseair
in the Toronto station;
"To those smiling young ladies in the
booth 'Information'."

enthused a youthful poet (?) from Texas.

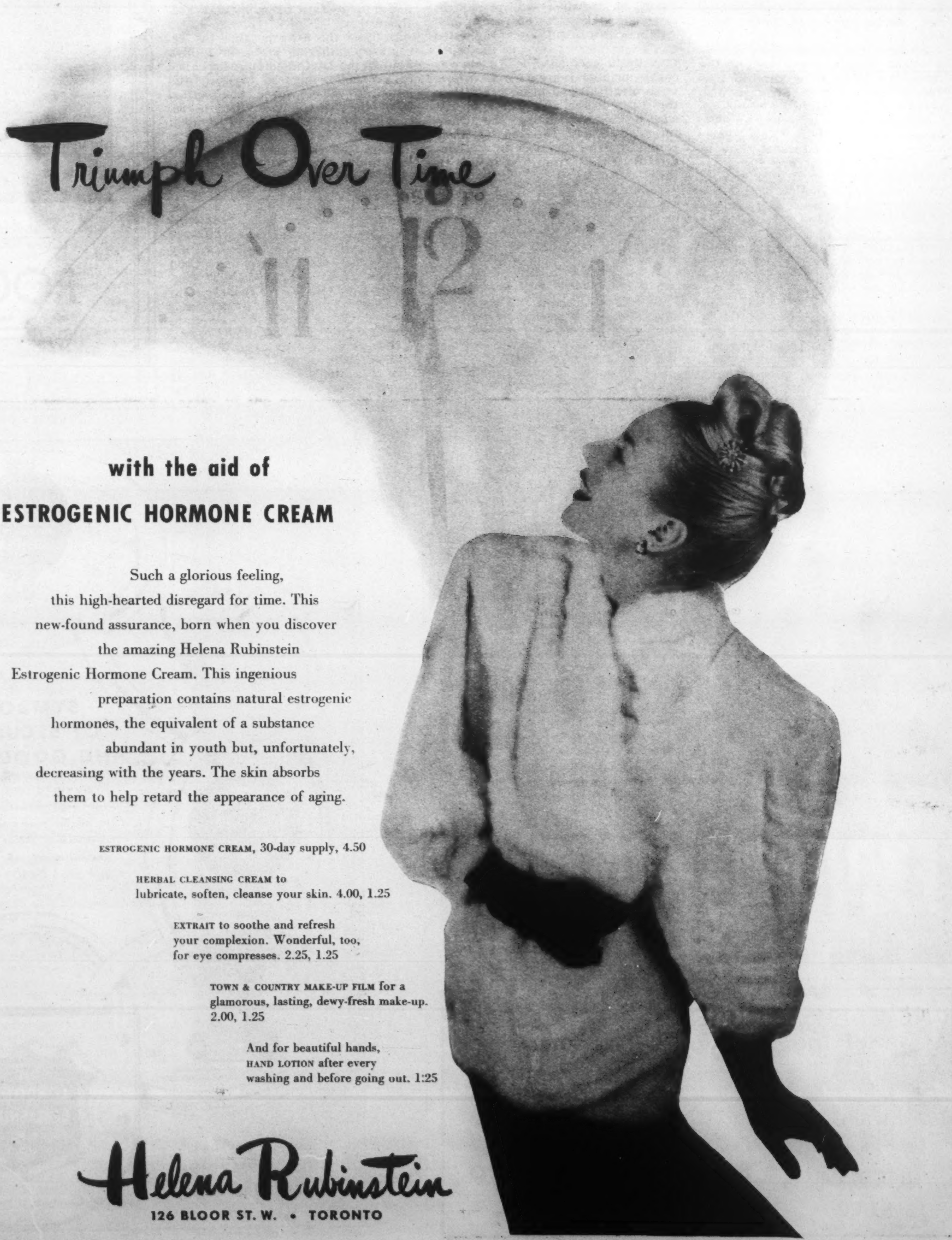
Matrons and business girls served at the Landseair Club—all volunteers. The first shift, mostly business girls, went on duty at 7 a.m., prior to their day's work in the office, and the last shift finished when the last question had been answered, the last uniformed customer served. The shifts were made up of six to eight workers with a few "floaters" who met every train. Books were compiled for the workers with answers to every conceivable question a stranger in the city might want to know and in the books also were long lists of hotels and boarding houses. Never once was there a failure in procuring a room for the servicemen and women but there were some mighty "near defeats," as Toronto's housing situation became more and more acute. There was another list, tabbed "free hospitality", which comprised names of Toronto hostesses who were prepared to entertain the uniformed strangers in our midst.

Almost every one of the 200 workers have at least one story to tell, one strange experience to recount.

One man asked Mrs. Napier Moore, on duty at the time, if she could locate his army motorcycle which he had abandoned somewhere between Trenton and Toronto. Enroute he had met a friend with a car, left his cycle and rode up in the car. Now, he couldn't remember the name of the town in which he left his machine. All he could recall about the town was that it had weigh scales near the station. Mrs. Moore phoned the Motor League; found out there are three towns between here and Trenton that have weigh scales; contacted the Bell Telephone Company which in turn contacted the three towns and the motorcycle was found.

One early morning the Landseair supervisor, Mrs. J. R. Mason, was contacted by several members of her group. Eighty-nine British ratings had just arrived in the clubroom. They had no money and twelve hours of free time ahead in Toronto, before rejoining their ship. What to do with them? Mrs. Mason arranged for meals at the various canteens and film houses in the city presented free passes to the sailors. Their free time was adequately filled in Toronto and they left—cheering.

There are many such stories in the Landseair annals — stories of the brotherhood of man with its kindliness, generosity and spirit of goodwill. "Information Please?" was a job well and faithfully done by the Landseair ladies.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Three Musketeers of the Pen in New York of the Nineties

By VICTOR LAURISTON

THE recent visit to Toronto of Arthur Stringer for the production of his play by the Civic Theatre Association, and his appointment to deliver a course of lectures on Creative Writing at the University of Western Ontario, are a reminder that since the death early this year of Arthur Emerson McFarlane he is the sole survivor of the famous "Three Musketeers of the Pen" whose experiences in a New York attic around the beginning of the present century have made them legendary figures to a later generation of aspiring writers.

All three were Canadian. Arthur Emerson McFarlane was a native of Islington, near Toronto. Harvey Joseph O'Higgins was born in London, Ont. Arthur John Arbuthnot Stringer first saw the light of day in Chatham, Ont.

Stringer, the last survivor, was by a slight margin the oldest of the three. All three were Toronto University men, though Stringer also spent a year at Oxford.

Because of his seniority, and his longer experience in New York, where he had spent several years on the staff of the American Press Association—"the biggest syndicate in the world"—Stringer was probably the leader in the venture. His book of sketches of boy life, "The Loom of Destiny", published in 1899, had won him enough prestige to encourage a free-lancing venture. McFarlane and O'Higgins, on their part, apparently felt they had nothing to lose.

The trio installed themselves in the attic of a ruinous old brownstone mansion at 140 Fifth Avenue, and set themselves assiduously to win fame and fortune.

Like most beginners in New York, they wrote anything and everything. It was in the days when Saturday specials for the big New York dailies—the *Sun*, the *Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*—commanded a space rate of $5 a column, or less. Now and then, though not quite so often, a bit of verse could be placed at twenty-five cents a line. New York, even in those days, was full of themes which could be made intriguing to jaded readers by the pen of genius. The three musketeers were alert for hints, and assiduous in digging up material.

As opportunity offered, and time could be spared from more saleable material, all three young men tried their hand at magazine fiction and verse a bit above the pot-boiler category. Mostly, such ventures brought rejection slips.

I fancy it was O'Higgins suggested the bright idea of turning the rejection slips to good use. Flour paste was cheap, printed regrets from editors were plentiful, and in no great time the walls of the attic were papered with printed come-backs. The adventurers jocularly referred to their studio as "The Chamber of a Thousand Sorrows." From that it was an easy step to glorying in their ever-widening collection. So much so, that they sent stories and poems far afield to add new items. It is even said that, hearing of a newly-launched English periodical in Shanghai, they promptly despatched an MS to the Far East.

AS A RULE poverty dwelt with the three adventurers in the attic. Even though the two-cent postage rate was still in vogue, financing their largely futile siege of the magazines cost quite a bit of money.

The three had, in the first instance, got hold of a supply of U.S. Army cots, relics of the then-recent Spanish-American war, whose great advantage was that they could be bought cheap. Stringer and McFarlane had enough Scotch in their make-up to regard oatmeal porridge as edible, and it eked out many a meal besides the frugal breakfast. Another stand-by was known colloquially as "tomato slush" and seems to have consisted of a foundation of tomatoes with the addition of anything else that came handy and was not too incompatible.

When winter arrived, heating became a bit of a problem. As an alternative to a stove, which would gobble high priced coal, they explored, to uncover—and re-open—a bricked-up fire-place, a relic of the days when the now ruinous mansion had housed some scion of New York's aristocracy.

As for fuel—according to cherished tradition, the skylight gave access to a flat roof, surmounted by another relic, a vast wooden water tank also dating back to prehistoric days. Stave by stave, the three adventurers in the course of the winter converted the tank into fireplace fuel.

Till spring came, and with it the landlord, accompanied by another man. The two went up to the roof, and came down, manifestly puzzled, and speculating audibly as to what had become of a wooden water tank which the stranger had just purchased and of which the landlord couldn't find the slightest trace.

As for the three adventurers, their attitude was one of utter bewilderment and complete and perfect innocence.

In spite of this and other expedients in the way of thrift, the trio were intermittently hard-up. But they had one unfailing asset when they scraped the bottom of the communal treasury. It was McFarlane's dress suit.

The dress suit had been purchased by McFarlane, but it was the property of all three, whenever they found it necessary to move in the sort of society which demanded such garb. And in direr emergencies they simply took it to the nearest pawn-broker—or the most generous one within easy distance—and hocked it till Stringer could write a Saturday special on the goats of Harlem or O'Higgins produce something cashable on the beer-halls of the Bowery.

On this occasion, the pawnbroker hemmed and hawed. He explained, volubly, why it was heart-breakingly impossible to allow more than $4.75 on a somewhat frayed dress suit.

"Never mind!" said McFarlane; and hustled back to the attic to write a two-column article on pawn shops which restored the adventurers once more to a state of momentary affluence.

In time the attic became the recognized gathering place for fellow-writers, mostly Canadian, who called to say hello, lingered to chat, and let drop ideas whose commercial value they themselves failed to recognize. Bliss Carman was a frequent visitor. So was Charles G. D. Roberts. Richard Le Gallienne, James Shotwell, and numerous other young writers of that distant era frequently foregathered.

Then and there appears to have sprung up the first and last difference between the three musketeers of the pen. McFarlane, less keenly eager, does not seem to have been concerned: but Stringer and O'Higgins were both avid for ideas. But how were they to divide them—for it was out of the question for both to write on the same theme?

They solved the problem by establishing spheres of influence. The floor was divided by a chalk line. If the visitor sat on one side, O'Higgins

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was unchallenged owner of such pearls of wisdom as he let drop. If on the other side, the loot fell to Stringer.

If there were spells when the larder was lean, it overflowed when the luck was good. In their quest for material, the three had also acquired an amazing first-hand knowledge of places where foodstuffs could be bought at bargain prices when they grew a little off color. Such items as over-ripe Camembert garnished the usually frugal table in their affluent moments. There was at least one occasion when they invested money in a very pronounced Limburger.

Among fellow Canadians who did not visit them was, another denizen of the same building. Ernest Thompson Seton the naturalist dwelt on the ground floor of the same building. This gave him the use of the diminutive back yard for mounting his specimens. In a sweltering New York summer, the odor that ascended to the back windows of the attic can better be imagined than described.

A polite note to the naturalist produced no results.

A stern demand was equally fruitless.

The three adventurers were temporarily baffled. It was too hot to close the windows. Yet if they were left open—

At this juncture Stringer, in his search for exotic foods, chanced upon a sample of Limburger at a delicatessen. It was far gone; in fact, ready to totter to its long home.

"I'll take it," declared the free lance, joyously.

"But," protested the delicatessen man, "it isn't safe to eat. I was just going to throw it away."

He yielded to Stringer's insistence. Shortly after a pole was thrust from the attic window over the back yard. Attached to the pole was a length of stout twine. Attached to the further end of the twine was a sizeable fragment of Limburger.

Eventually, the naturalist emerged into his postage stamp back yard. He sniffed an odor that did not belong. It descended overpoweringly, engulfing all the other varied smells that erstwhile had risen to high heaven. The naturalist peered this way and that, puzzled, shook his head, beat a hasty retreat.

Eventually, the siege of the magazines paid dividends. Out of that attic emerged Stringer's first novel, "The Silver Poppy," leading, indirectly, to his marriage to Jobyna Howland, and his translation to different surroundings. O'Higgins specialized in New York fire fighters in "The Smoke Eaters"; and, in 1901, married Anna Williams, a Toronto girl, who was in some respects the original of the heroine of his novel, "Don O'Dreams". McFarlane's wife, Margaret Hunter. was also a Toronto girl, and an occasional collaborator with him. All three emerged from the Fifth Avenue attic to a substantial measure of fame.

• •

On Reading Five Certain Poets

WORDS, words, words!
Long words, short words,
fat words, lean words,
single words, double words,
with not a moment's silence in between
to give them meaning!

I cannot but wonder. . .
Did they come into the world as infants—these five poets—
wet, angry, inarticulate infants, like the rest of us?
Or did they just appear from Nowhere, one morning,
their little pink fists cramful of letters and syllables?

Was this one ever a small boy
hunting rabbits on Saturdays;
huddling with the other boys behind the old church-shed
in the frosty twilights, trading the facts of life?
Was this one a girl,
brooding over the manner of love;
walking the drenched streets in the windy darkness,
caught in a net of mingled rapture and pain?
Or did they simply cast aside colons and commas,
question-marks, dashes,
warmth and color,
sense and meaning,
and step out into the noon-day, full-grown poets?

Have they been living on this very planet, these years?
Hatred, loud and weaving a broad red banner;
love, like someone to cling to on waking from a bad dream;
terror, and sacrifice;
pity, and bitter injustice;
and men going reasonably and conventionally mad
because they cannot name their need. . . .

I cannot but wonder. . .
If they came into this world as others do,
and grew, and learned,
and stumbled, and gloried,
and dreamed, and despaired,
how can they manage to make it sound so alien?

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

I'll Hang On To My Bonds Until -- Well, Here It Is

By MURRAY ADASKIN

I ALWAYS enjoy playing pieces requested by guests in the dining room, and even go further, by playing their favorite tune before they ask for it. This simple gesture pays dividends in many ways; I satisfy the management, delight the customers, and occasionally an enthusiastic guest offers me financial advice, either in the form of a stock market tip, or by suggesting that I stay away from the damn market entirely. Being a musician, and therefore completely devoid of any business ability, I naturally appreciate such wise and wonderful advice, and (thinking of Churchill, bless his heart) I ask myself, why do I deserve so much for so little?

However, the other day I was given a financial tip which I consider *so* good, that I simply must share it with everyone. I encountered one of my financial-wizard friends, and he said;

"I suppose you've been investing your money in Victory Bonds?"

"Oh yes, it's the least I could do to help out a bit."

"Well" he said, "hang on to them!"

"But now that the war is over", I said cheerfully, "I'm cashing in on them to buy a few items my wife has had her eye on for years."

He looked at me as if I really *was* crazy, and said. "If you do that, you'll be making the greatest financial mistake of your life."

I was stunned!

"Why," with a tremble in my voice, "What makes you say that?"

He glanced over each shoulder to make sure we were alone, and with a confidential and knowing look said, "I'm going to let you in on something really big."

I was overcome by a wave of emotion, and again thought, "So much——for so little." He began with a quiet pulse in his voice, "Our scientists are just beginning to get together with the manufacturers for the creation of such wonders for the post-war world, that the present will seem shabby in comparison, and only a fool will spend his hard-earned savings on things that are to become old-fashioned practically over-night."

And with a calmer voice he added, "Take a tip from me, son, we'll soon be living in a fairy-land of post-war wonders!"

I thanked him warmly, and said I would certainly take his tip, and after we parted I began to think what a fool I'd be if I squandered my bonds on things I would soon despise and be ashamed to own.

The vision my friend conjured up for me developed freely in my imagination. Though not mechanically-minded, I do love gadgets, especially when all you have to do is to press a button and something splendid happens! Why, even in the kitchen, a humdrum day will become full of excitement and adventure, with only a few levers to pull, or perhaps press a button or two, and the day's work is magically done! Surely that's worth waiting for. . . . .

Well, in any case, *I'm* taking my friend's tip, and hanging on to my bonds until my most cherished wish appears on the market, which I must confess is an electrical refrigerator, containing an automatic dish-washer, a fine radio, and a ticker machine giving me the latest stock market quotations! And then, on a hot summer day, I can think of nothing finer than to place the refrigerator on its back, with my wife snugly ensconced in it and myself at the wheel and with a *HI-HO, AWAY WE* GO, drive into the country and really enjoy our picnic with a fresh lunch, home-made ice cream and ice cold Coca-Cola.

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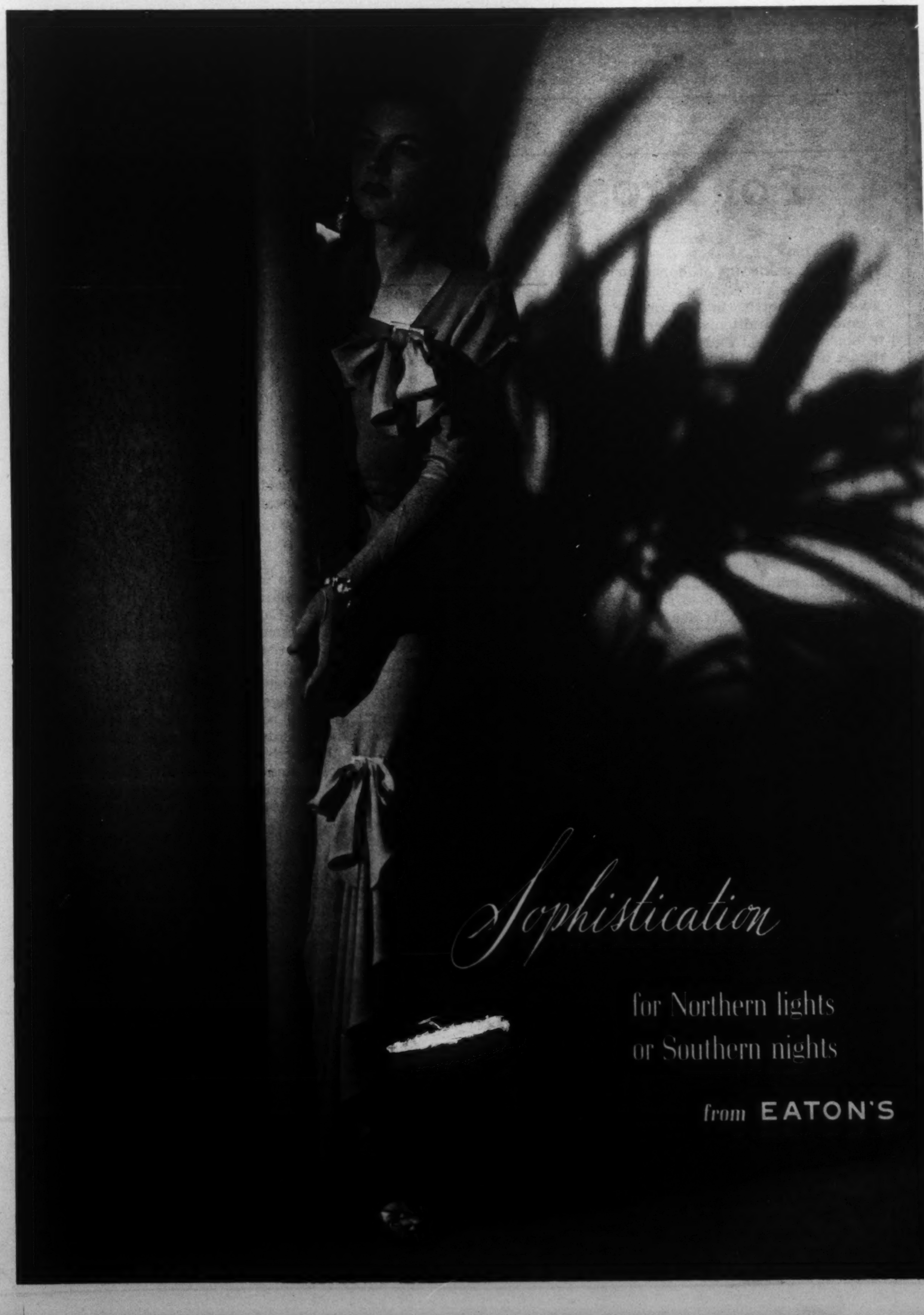

THE OTHER PAGE

Three Musketeers of the Pen in New York of the Nineties

By VICTOR LAURISTON

THE recent visit to Toronto of Arthur Stringer for the production of his play by the Civic Theatre Association, and his appointment to deliver a course of lectures on Creative Writing at the University of Western Ontario, are a reminder that since the death early this year of Arthur Emerson McFarlane he is the sole survivor of the famous "Three Musketeers of the Pen" whose experiences in a New York attic around the beginning of the present century have made them legendary figures to a later generation of aspiring writers.

All three were Canadian. Arthur Emerson McFarlane was a native of Islington, near Toronto. Harvey Joseph O'Higgins was born in London, Ont. Arthur John Arbuthnot Stringer first saw the light of day in Chatham, Ont.

Stringer, the last survivor, was by a slight margin the oldest of the three. All three were Toronto University men, though Stringer also spent a year at Oxford.

Because of his seniority, and his longer experience in New York, where he had spent several years on the staff of the American Press Association—"the biggest syndicate in the world"—Stringer was probably the leader in the venture. His book of sketches of boy life, "The Loom of Destiny", published in 1899, had won him enough prestige to encourage a free-lancing venture. McFarlane and O'Higgins, on their part, apparently felt they had nothing to lose.

The trio installed themselves in the attic of a ruinous old brownstone mansion at 140 Fifth Avenue, and set themselves assiduously to win fame and fortune.

Like most beginners in New York, they wrote anything and everything. It was in the days when Saturday specials for the big New York dailies—the *Sun*, the *Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*—commanded a space rate of $5 a column, or less. Now and then, though not quite so often, a bit of verse could be placed at twenty-five cents a line. New York, even in those days, was full of themes which could be made intriguing to jaded readers by the pen of genius. The three musketeers were alert for hints, and assiduous in digging up material.

As opportunity offered, and time could be spared from more saleable material, all three young men tried their hand at magazine fiction and verse a bit above the pot-boiler category. Mostly, such ventures brought rejection slips.

I fancy it was O'Higgins suggested the bright idea of turning the rejection slips to good use. Flour paste was cheap, printed regrets from editors were plentiful, and in no great time the walls of the attic were papered with printed come-backs. The adventurers jocularly referred to their studio as "The Chamber of a Thousand Sorrows." From that it was an easy step to glorying in their ever-widening collection. So much so, that they sent stories and poems far afield to add new items. It is even said that, hearing of a newly-launched English periodical in Shanghai, they promptly despatched an MS to the Far East.

AS A RULE poverty dwelt with the three adventurers in the attic. Even though the two-cent postage rate was still in vogue, financing their largely futile siege of the magazines cost quite a bit of money.

The three had, in the first instance, got hold of a supply of U.S. Army cots, relics of the then-recent Spanish-American war, whose great advantage was that they could be bought cheap. Stringer and McFarlane had enough Scotch in their make-up to regard oatmeal porridge as edible, and it eked out many a meal besides the frugal breakfast. Another stand-by was known colloquially as "tomato slush" and seems to have consisted of a foundation of tomatoes with the addition of anything else that came handy and was not too incompatible.

When winter arrived, heating became a bit of a problem. As an alternative to a stove, which would gobble high priced coal, they explored, to uncover—and re-open—a bricked-up fire-place, a relic of the days when the now ruinous mansion had housed some scion of New York's aristocracy.

As for fuel—according to cherished tradition, the skylight gave access to a flat roof, surmounted by another relic, a vast wooden water tank also dating back to prehistoric days. Stave by stave, the three adventurers in the course of the winter converted the tank into fireplace fuel.

Till spring came, and with it the landlord, accompanied by another man. The two went up to the roof, and came down, manifestly puzzled, and speculating audibly as to what had become of a wooden water tank which the stranger had just purchased and of which the landlord couldn't find the slightest trace.

As for the three adventurers, their attitude was one of utter bewilderment and complete and perfect innocence.

In spite of this and other expedients in the way of thrift, the trio were intermittently hard-up. But they had one unfailing asset when they scraped the bottom of the communal treasury. It was McFarlane's dress suit.

The dress suit had been purchased by McFarlane, but it was the property of all three, whenever they found it necessary to move in the sort of society which demanded such garb. And in direr emergencies they simply took it to the nearest pawn-broker—or the most generous one within easy distance—and hocked it till Stringer could write a Saturday special on the goats of Harlem or O'Higgins produce something cashable on the beer-halls of the Bowery.

On this occasion, the pawnbroker hemmed and hawed. He explained, volubly, why it was heart-breakingly impossible to allow more than $4.75 on a somewhat frayed dress suit.

"Never mind!" said McFarlane; and hustled back to the attic to write a two-column article on pawn shops which restored the adventurers once more to a state of momentary affluence.

In time the attic became the recognized gathering place for fellow-writers, mostly Canadian, who called to say hello, lingered to chat, and let drop ideas whose commercial value they themselves failed to recognize. Bliss Carman was a frequent visitor. So was Charles G. D. Roberts. Richard Le Gallienne, James Shotwell, and numerous other young writers of that distant era frequently foregathered.

Then and there appears to have sprung up the first and last difference between the three musketeers of the pen. McFarlane, less keenly eager, does not seem to have been concerned: but Stringer and O'Higgins were both avid for ideas. But how were they to divide them—for it was out of the question for both to write on the same theme?

They solved the problem by establishing spheres of influence. The floor was divided by a chalk line. If the visitor sat on one side, O'Higgins

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was unchallenged owner of such pearls of wisdom as he let drop. If on the other side, the loot fell to Stringer.

If there were spells when the larder was lean, it overflowed when the luck was good. In their quest for material, the three had also acquired an amazing first-hand knowledge of places where foodstuffs could be bought at bargain prices when they grew a little off color. Such items as over-ripe Camembert garnished the usually frugal table in their affluent moments. There was at least one occasion when they invested money in a very pronounced Limburger.

Among fellow Canadians who did not visit them was, another denizen of the same building. Ernest Thompson Seton the naturalist dwelt on the ground floor of the same building. This gave him the use of the diminutive back yard for mounting his specimens. In a sweltering New York summer, the odor that ascended to the back windows of the attic can better be imagined than described.

A polite note to the naturalist produced no results.

A stern demand was equally fruitless.

The three adventurers were temporarily baffled. It was too hot to close the windows. Yet if they were left open—

At this juncture Stringer, in his search for exotic foods, chanced upon a sample of Limburger at a delicatessen. It was far gone; in fact, ready to totter to its long home.

"I'll take it," declared the free lance, joyously.

"But," protested the delicatessen man, "it isn't safe to eat. I was just going to throw it away."

He yielded to Stringer's insistence. Shortly after a pole was thrust from the attic window over the back yard. Attached to the pole was a length of stout twine. Attached to the further end of the twine was a sizeable fragment of Limburger.

Eventually, the naturalist emerged into his postage stamp back yard. He sniffed an odor that did not belong. It descended overpoweringly, engulfing all the other varied smells that erstwhile had risen to high heaven. The naturalist peered this way and that, puzzled, shook his head, beat a hasty retreat.

Eventually, the siege of the magazines paid dividends. Out of that attic emerged Stringer's first novel, "The Silver Poppy," leading, indirectly, to his marriage to Jobyna Howland, and his translation to different surroundings. O'Higgins specialized in New York fire fighters in "The Smoke Eaters"; and, in 1901, married Anna Williams, a Toronto girl, who was in some respects the original of the heroine of his novel, "Don O'Dreams". McFarlane's wife, Margaret Hunter. was also a Toronto girl, and an occasional collaborator with him. All three emerged from the Fifth Avenue attic to a substantial measure of fame.

• •

On Reading Five Certain Poets

WORDS, words, words!
Long words, short words,
fat words, lean words,
single words, double words,
with not a moment's silence in between
to give them meaning!

I cannot but wonder. . .
Did they come into the world as infants—these five poets—
wet, angry, inarticulate infants, like the rest of us?
Or did they just appear from Nowhere, one morning,
their little pink fists cramful of letters and syllables?

Was this one ever a small boy
hunting rabbits on Saturdays;
huddling with the other boys behind the old church-shed
in the frosty twilights, trading the facts of life?
Was this one a girl,
brooding over the manner of love;
walking the drenched streets in the windy darkness,
caught in a net of mingled rapture and pain?
Or did they simply cast aside colons and commas,
question-marks, dashes,
warmth and color,
sense and meaning,
and step out into the noon-day, full-grown poets?

Have they been living on this very planet, these years?
Hatred, loud and weaving a broad red banner;
love, like someone to cling to on waking from a bad dream;
terror, and sacrifice;
pity, and bitter injustice;
and men going reasonably and conventionally mad
because they cannot name their need. . . .

I cannot but wonder. . .
If they came into this world as others do,
and grew, and learned,
and stumbled, and gloried,
and dreamed, and despaired,
how can they manage to make it sound so alien?

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

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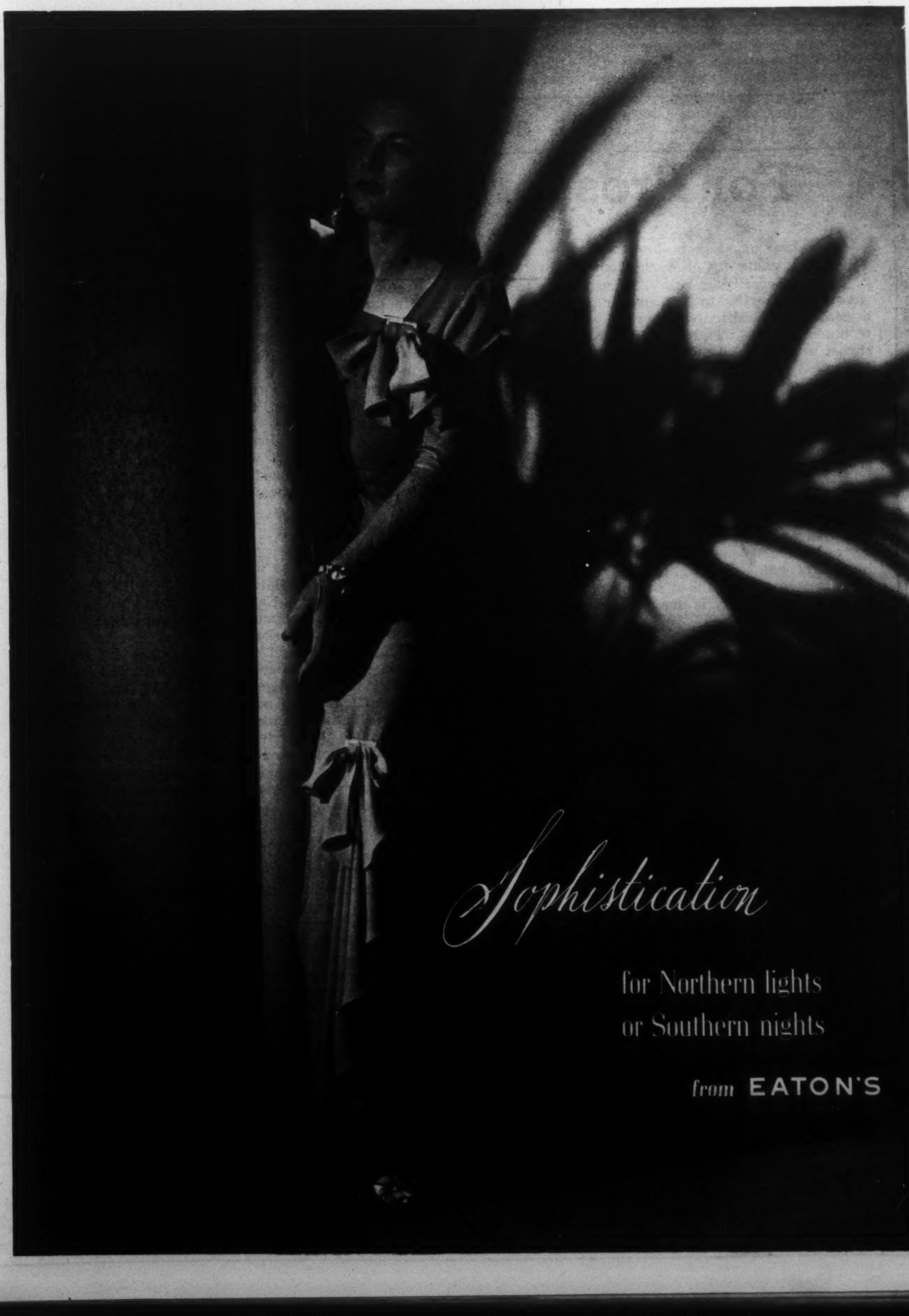

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 12, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Why British Exporters Are Not Pessimistic

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

British exporters do not minimize the difficulties ahead of them but neither do they share the economists' pessimistic view of the future. They see instead an expanding world market, a fair share of which a fast-reviving Britain, with her unrivalled experience in the export trade, her skilled workmen and the prestige of her products, can confidently expect to supply.

The certainty of competition holds no terrors for British merchants nor the conversion of a loan of $4,000,000,000 into many times that amount of exports. All they ask is freedom from hampering restrictions.

London.

TO JUDGE from the gloomy predictions of what seems to be a majority of Britain's expert economists, there is little hope for the future. They largely agree that we cannot hope so to increase exports as to restore the pre-war standard of living and still meet the service on the Washington Loan.

They point out that to achieve these twin ends exports would have to be brought up, not merely to Britain's old share of the international market, but to the point where their participation is expanded at the cost of other exporters. And they remain pessimistic even after taking account of the not-unimportant factor that Germany and Japan are well out of the trade running.

Presumably, they were equally doleful before ever Lord Keynes crossed the Atlantic, but did not reckon the time opportune for the dissemination of their doubts.

Well, the economists are not always wrong, despite their uninspiring record, and in this matter they have the bare statistics on their side. Whether they are justified or not will depend, not upon any new interpretation of economic data, but upon the factories and mills and workshops, the labor that produces and the brains that direct, and the personalities that sell and explore.

Economists have given up thinking back beyond 1918, for some occult reasons of their own. But it was long before that that Britain's merchant adventurers crossed the seas to build up, not indeed at anybody's cost but for the awakening of new needs and their satisfaction, her great mercantile activities. Why should it be otherwise now?

It is nonsense to talk of increasing a share of the world's market at another's cost. Is the world's need static? If we are faced with an inescapable contractionist trend in world demand, then catastrophe waits in any case, Loan or no Loan, Bretton Woods or not.

But if world requirements expand, and the apparatus is available to enable its expression in terms of broadening commerce, Britain may hope, with her unrivalled experience and knowledge of the exporting job, with the great skill of her workmen, the prestige of her merchants, the backing of her mercantile marine, the assistance of her immense invisible exports of insurance, banking and the like, to get her just share. Since she is a lion, the share must be a lion's share.

After the drab words of the academic explorers, the armchair merchants, it is good to get among the people who actually do the job. They do not minimize the difficulties. It is they, and not the economists, who are constantly pestering the Government for the grant of new freedoms to get the wheels turning. It is their representatives who are going ahead to find out what the international mar-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

For Prosperity, Cooperation

By P. M. RICHARDS

IS society going up or down, forward or backward, on to prosperity or ruin? There seems to be considerable doubt as to the answer. And not a little pessimism. Admittedly the crime wave and the labor troubles and the trend to socialism and the inflation threat and the continuing heavy taxes and the housing mess and, certainly not least, the atom bomb menace, seem to suggest that we're all headed for what Mr. Mantalini called the "demnition bow-wows." But we're entitled to question it.

Much of our confusion, no doubt, is a direct and presumably temporary product of the war; we shall outlive it as we did the similar though less extreme situation that existed after World War 1. A lot more of our confusion results from mere weariness of spirit. War's stimulus is gone. The party's over and now there's a big cleaning-up job to be done — never an exhilarating prospect. But — and this is the important point we ought to be clear on — we in Canada have the means of setting our house to rights; the only uncertainty is our willingness to go to work and use them.

The other day I read an advertisement by the Curtis Publishing Company. The main item was a balance sheet — "America's Balance Sheet" — listing, as balance sheets do, the assets and liabilities against each other. The liabilitiies were the national debt (greatly increased by the war), unemployment, work stoppages, moral laxity and crime, social intolerances and fear — all real enough, particularly the last one. But the assets! How overwhelmingly greater!

Why Be Fearful?

They included the greatest money accumulations in all history, the highest national income on record, continuously increasing production per man-hour of labor, greatest production record ever established, highest payrolls in history, the greatest demand for homes in history, an unprecedented demand for goods and services of all kinds, low inventories, the birth of new industries with their rich promises of new products and new employment, national inventive genius, vast natural resources, an efficient and prosperous agriculture producing an abundance of food as well as raw materials for industry, the highest level of culture and education of any people, the first real progress toward world peace and unity. What a list! It makes the liabilities look silly, especially the chief one, the item "fear".

We Canadians can feel more than neighborly interest in this "America's Balance Sheet", since every item in it, asset and liability, would appear in a similar Canadian statement. It is true that we have a liability, or rather a contingent liability, that isn't in the U.S. statement, namely our vulnerability in respect of foreign trade — on the average, between the two world wars, about one-third of our national income was derived from foreign trade, comparing with only 7 per cent of the U.S. national income. But, against this, we have a positive asset in the form of our vast unexploited northland with its illimitable resources of mine, forest and agriculture. We can confidently expect a vast flow of wealth from our northern empire in the coming years. And, as regards foreign trade, the fact that our enonomy is equipped to export on a much vaster scale, relatively, than that of the United States should not prove detrimental in a period when almost the whole world stands in urgent need of goods, such as will be the situation over the next few years at least.

Achievement

Though we see so much confusion and uncertainty in international relations, there is also ground for cheer. As Whaley-Eaton of Washington pointed out last week, it is a remarkable achievement that within a few months of the end of the war, a financial system has been set up and accepted by the great trading nations that, if successful, will not only stabilize the exchanges but will also provide reconstruction loans and permit the orderly rehabilitation of participating countries. This goes a long way to give Canada the needed basis for a large expansion of production, trade and employment. Today, as a result of the war, we possess not only the plant to take care of such an expansion but also the skills required to produce many lines of goods (for instance, machine tools) that we did not make formerly. And Canada's prestige abroad is at an all-time high.

Canada has already provided for $750 millions of export credits and will probably go a good deal further in this direction, notably in financial accommodation to Britain. Supplementing this, Canada will shortly enter upon important trade and tariff negotiations which, it is hoped, will open up new markets for Canadian products as well as expand existing ones. The situation seems to be that if Canada preserves her competitive position in the foreign trade field, she should do quite well in the next few years.

But much, if not almost everything, depends on that ability to compete. If for any reason — excessive taxes, strikes, labor's wage exactions or managerial unprogressiveness — Canada is unable to sell a sufficient volume of her products abroad, the result must be unemployment and depression at home. Our economy is too completely welded to foreign trade to make any other result possible. In such an event, government make-work schemes could be no more than a palliative, and a costly one at that. The great need today is cooperation by all groups of the economy for the maintenance of competitive efficiency. Given this, we should do well enough.

British Cameramen Filmed Allied Victory in Burma

In this war motion picture cameramen lived with forward troops and shared dangers and extreme hardships in recording a new kind of living, breathing history. No. 9 Army Film and Photo Section, South East Asia Command, covered the advance of the 14th Army in its drive through Burma. The current film, "Burma Victory," borrowed heavily from this official British documentary film record of the fighting, fever, mud and monsoon conditions endured by British troops who fought in Burma. This cameraman took to the river to film troops crossing near Weiktila.

Lieut.-Col. Derrick Knight (left) was Commandant of the British Film Unit. Cameramen like the chap below are filming events in Siam, Java, Malaya.

(Continued from Page 34)

kets want. Their research men who are uncovering new methods of fitting production most economically to demand. And they are not pessimistic.

They see themselves, with a self-consciousness never before approached in the history of commerce, as the spearhead of Britain's attack in the great economic struggle which is about to begin, and they welcome the introduction of the Queensbury rules laid down at Bretton Woods. They see no magical impossibility in the conversion of a loan of four billion dollars into many times that amount of exports. The big exporting industries have their targets and their programs, and they will achieve their aim, if only they are freed from the shackles of red tape and control.

The economist grows cold with horror as he surveys the prospects of intensified competition, but the British exporter knows all about competition. It holds no terrors for him. He is confident that he can place a British product superior in aptness, design and quality to any foreign product at a competitive price.

Already the overseas trade figures, recovering from their slow start, are showing real vitality. 1946 will be a great year for exports, a year of progression away from the sacrifice of the war, and away from the irrelevant diagnoses of the "cold hearts" who are driven to simulated despair about the future of British exports.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada's Output of Minerals Is Down One Per Cent In 1945

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S mineral production in 1945 declined only about one per cent from 1944. Total production last year was valued at $479,587,911, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Stastistics. This is a decrease of $6,231,203 from the previous year when output was valued at $485,819,114. Taken by groups, the aggregate value of metals production decreased $9,000,000. Fuels were down nearly $2,000,000, but the industrial minerals, such as asbestos, gypsum, barytes, etc., increased $1,000,000 and the structural metals group was up $4,000,000.

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In the metals group, gold production totalled over $102,000,000, a drop of approximately $10,000,000 when compared with the previous 12 months. Copper and nickel were both lower in quantity and value; zinc production decreased but the increase in the price received accounted for a greater value than in 1944. Lead production was greater in both quantity and value. Iron production, largely due to the inception of continuous shipments by Steep Rock, was practically double that of the last comparable period.

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As the report points out the year 1945 witnessed a considerable change in the outlook for markets for the products of Canadian metal mines. At the beginning of the year, the war was at its height and every effort was being bent towards its rapid termination. Mines producing base metals were in full swing, maximum output were being hampered only by a shortage of labor. With the cessation of hostilities in Europe in May, and in Japan in August, readjustments have become necessary. Production of some of the metals tapered off during the latter months of the year.

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Dealing with gold production, the report indicates a continuation of the downward trend until August, but during the latter months of the year it remained fairly steady as a consequence of improvement in labor conditions. Prospecting throughout the year for gold properties was very active. From the Yellowknife area in Northwest Territories to the eastern part of the Quebec mining fields, prospecting and diamond drilling went on at an accelerated pace. As a result of this activity, many new properties should reach the production stage in the next two or three years.

Among the fuels, coal production was about 300,000 tons less than in 1944. Output in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta was higher, but Nova Scotia and British Columbia were down. Oil production was down about 1,500,000 barrels; of this, Alberta production dropped 300,000 barrls and the Northwest Territories 870,000 barrels. Natural gas increased nearly 6,000,000 M cubic feet, the value being greater than last year by $1,400,000. Among the non-metallic minerals other than

(Continued on Page 39)

The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

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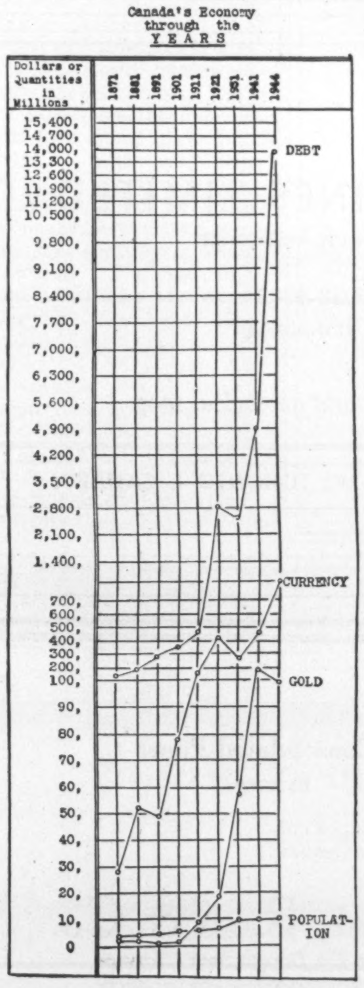
CANADA as she is— *and* as she might be



The chart of Canada's economy from the year 1871 to the end of 1944, as shown at the left of this article, records a situation of special significance to Canadians, particularly to those who boast of their country's achievements. While the situation is unique yet its uniqueness is not altogether on the credit side. It is unique, for instance, that a population of 11½ million people should be carrying a debt of 15 billion; but it is also unique that such a debt should be in existence in a country where so much natural wealth is available to have made that debt's amortization a much less burdensome affair.

It is further unique that a country with Canada's natural resources and area should be manned by only 11½ million people while a similar area such as Brazil has reached 50 million and the United States 140 million. Yet Canada's potential wealth is equal to if not greater than either of the other two. History offers few parallel situations. Part of the answer lies in the fact that our natural resources are not fully processed within our own borders, the big pay-rolls being spent on them in countries whose interests are quite concerned to see that we remain that way—just a source of raw supplies.

Another part of the answer is that the entrenched wealth which processes those materials which are in direct competition with Canadian materials in other countries is quite active in preventing the Canadian supplies from reaching outside markets. Witness the case of our oil and our coal.

In the "Appendix to the Budget, 1944-45", pages 42 to 49, presented by the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, appears a statement of Canada's revenues and expenditures and an estimate of these items for the years 1943-44. This estimate, condensed, shows:—

REVENUES	
Income Tax	$1,620,475,000
Bullion, coinage	8,732,000
All other revenues	1,071,494,000
Estimated total Rev.	$2,700,701,000
Estimated deficit	2,659,421,000

EXPENDITURES	
War Expenditures	$4,624,597,000
Interest on debt	242,681,000
Cost of loan flotation	19,285,000
All other expenditures	473,559,000
Estimated total Exp.	$5,360,122,000

One outstanding item in the above statement is that our bullion is only expected to provide a mere 8¾ million towards meeting expenditures of close to 5½ billion!

Are we not like the cave men of prehistoric times who froze to death on ledges of coal, or shivered, hungry, in dark caves beside waterfalls that could have supplied them with heat and light and cooked their meals?

Our series of letters has been pointed towards one goal—to bring this parallel home to the man on the street. In presenting this solution we assume our readers have faithfully followed the series to date thus making it unnecessary to rehearse arguments to show that higher-priced gold does not bring on inflation and that huge gold-backed currencies are not a danger but an asset—an asset that speeds up the velocity of money so that parasitic eddy-pools of capital shall not clog the wheels of trade. In letter No. 12 we mentioned the possibility of Canada being out of debt in 10 years if gold were $100 an ounce and we were paying the mines $50 an ounce. The following table shows how we need not wait for the world to raise the gold price. We can, now, subsidize the mines at $50 an ounce for gold and be out of debt in a third of a century with income taxes abolished and the right of free enterprise preserved.

Year	Estimated GOLD output in ounces	Ounces held by Canada after paying 4 million ozs. yearly to settle trade balances	Currency issuable on rest of each year's gold output on 4 to 1 basis or $140 in money for each ounce held	Cash paid to gold mines at $50 per ounce for each year's output	Annual deficit or surplus for each year's operations
1947	5,500,000	1,500,000	$ 210,000,000	$ 275,000,000	$ — 65,000,000
1948	6,500,000	2,500,000	350,000,000	325,000,000	Plus 25,000,000
1949	7,500,000	3,500,000	490,000,000	375,000,000	115,000,000
1950	9,000,000	5,000,000	700,000,000	450,000,000	250,000,000
1951	10,500,000	6,500,000	910,000,000	525,000,000	385,000,000
1952	12,000,000	8,000,000	1,120,000,000	600,000,000	520,000,000
1953	13,500,000	9,500,000	1,330,000,000	675,000,000	655,000,000
1954	15,000,000	11,000,000	1,540,000,000	750,000,000	790,000,000
1955	16,500,000	12,500,000	1,750,000,000	825,000,000	925,000,000
1956	18,000,000	14,000,000	1,960,000,000	900,000,000	1,060,000,000
1957	20,000,000	16,000,000	2,240,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,240,000,000
1958	22,000,000	18,000,000	2,520,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,420,000,000
1959	24,000,000	20,000,000	2,800,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,600,000,000
1960	26,000,000	22,000,000	3,080,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,780,000,000
			$21,000,000,000	$10,300,000,000	$10,700,000,000

In this 14-year estimate it can be seen that Canada's currency would be increased by $21 billion leaving the treasury with $10,700 million in new money (which did *not* come from somebody else's pocket) after paying the gold mines. In view of Canada's gold output as reviewed in a previous letter the above estimate of rate of increase is not unreasonable. By 1959, above, it will be noted that the income tax could be dispensed with. THIS IS WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THAT SAME BULLION WHICH, IN THE 1943-44 BUDGET, WAS ASKED TO SUPPLY A MERE 8¾ MILLION DOLLARS TOWARDS OUR REVENUE.

If, however, the world price for gold should go to $100 per ounce, with 4 to 1 currency privileges, the above chart would show Canada with her debt gone and a $49 billion surplus by 1960 with which to make this a debt-free, tax-free, education-free, hospital-free country, the home of FREE ENTERPRISE and with no -isms on the horizon.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on March 1, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, January 4, 1946.

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Suggestions for Investment of January Funds

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	Rate	*Maturity*	*Price*	*Approximate Yield*
Dominion of Canada................	3%	1960	102½	2.75%
Dominion of Canada................	3%	1966	102	2.84%
Nova Scotia, Province of............	3%	1958	100½	2.95%
British Columbia, Province of........	3%	1960	100	3.00%
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.......	3½%	1970	102	3.38%
Burns & Co. Ltd...................	4%	1963	100	4.00%
Goderich Elevator & Transit Co. Ltd..	Common Stock		16½	4.55%

Bond prices are "and accrued interest."
All prices are subject to confirmation by us.

Details of these issues and their callable features will be furnished on request.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C. T. Y., Millertown, Nfld.—A list such as you desire would undoubtedly be appreciated by many people, myself included. However, lacking knowledge of what the postwar earnings of the gold producers eventually will be, you will understand the futility of endeavoring to name stocks which have not yet discounted the future peacetime profits. Most of the gold producers have had earnings circumscribed during the war years owing to manpower difficulties and these can be expected to improve gradually. Many of the gold mines are in excellent shape and prepared to increase production and profits as soon as possible, but computation of future earnings would be difficult due to such factors as labor, materials, costs, taxes and the possible advance in the price of gold. The junior gold producers, of which there are a number, with ore positions justifying increased output when economic conditions become normal, are the stocks in my opinion which hold the interesting speculative possibilities for the postwar period, and while some of them have no doubt discounted future earnings to a large extent there are intangible factors which makes such a supposition mainly guesswork. The younger golds holding ore positions warranting increased production when the manpower situation becomes normal include KERR-ADDISON, SAN ANTONIO, MADSEN, MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT, MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS, LAMAQUE GOLD, COCHENOUR WILLANS and EAST MALARTIC.

P.S., Moncton, N.B.—DISTILLERS CORP.-SEAGRAMS LTD., in a statement for the three months ended Oct. 31, 1945 (first quarter of the company's current fiscal year), shows higher net profit at $6,143,521, an increase of $540,427 from the $5,603,09 net earnings reported for the corresponding period of 1944. Improvement in net is shown despite lower profit after all operating charges as income and excess profits taxes decreased to $8,661,443 from $12,678,980 a year ago. Profit after all operating charges for the three months ended October 3

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Tests 30-Point Advance

BY HARUSPEX

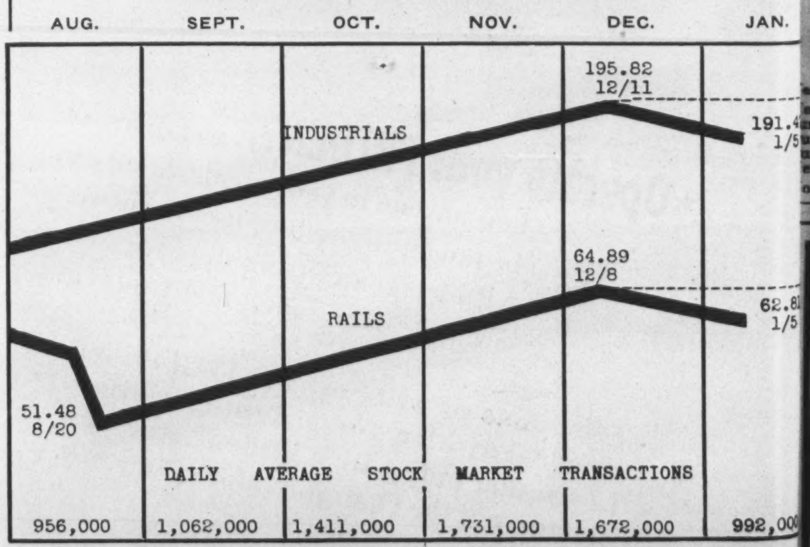
ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: We regard many stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline and would caution extreme selection in current purchasing.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

For the past nine or ten weeks the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has fluctuated in a sidewise range, the extreme limits of which have been about 10 points. This movement follows a 30-point advance of the preceding 15 weeks. Such an advance called for at least a testing of the market's technical position and the horizontal range that subsequently has been witnessed reflects this testing.

In the course of the current movement, one of two developments should ensue. Either the market (1) should react sufficiently to fully correct the preceding 30-point upswing or (2) it will emerge from the present trading range on the upside with further advance over the one or more months following. Course one would call for decline at least to the 181 level. Course two would designate the current sidewise action as merely a consolidation movement, with the result that such further advance as was witnessed would have to be regarded as a continuation of the upswing from the 160 level of last July. News developments over the weeks immediately ahead may easily determine which of the two developments are witnessed.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Burns Bros. & Company

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945 amounted to $14,804,964, as gainst $18,282,074 in the corresponding period of 1944. Net earnings for uarter are equivalent to $3.41 a hare on common, as compared with 3.10 a share in the corresponding eriod of 1944.

L. H. B., New Westminster, B.C.—As to whether or not the switch you are considering would eventually provide you with more and quicker income is something I regret to state is unanswerable. You are asking me to advise as to the possibilities of a prospect, where only diamond drilling has been done so far, as compared with those of a mine which has been in profitable production for five years and plans expansion as soon as conditions permit, hence, you realize you will have to make your own decision. COUCHENOUR WILLANS has produced some $5,000,000 from three levels down to 375 feet and it is estimated two or three times as much ore still remains. The present workings cover only about one-third of the potential ore-bearing section of the property. The improving labor situation is expected shortly to permit getting the mill back to the rated capacity of 180 tons and it is hoped to increase this to 300-350 tons by next summer. No falling off in grade is anticipated at the higher rate. Operations this year are showing a loss owing to the heavy development program. A new high grade orebody has been indicated below the north workings on the 475-foot level and this ore has an average grade of $40 and width of 12 feet which has been traced from the 575-foot horizon up to the 475.

N.G.T., Guelph, Ont.—DETRIOT & CANADA TUNNEL CORP. and its Canadian subsidiaries had net income of $523,232 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1945. It was added to earned surplus, bringing the latter to $1,045,254, after adjustments. Gross revenue for the year was $1,666,390 U.S. funds, comparing with $1,091,667 the year before. Cash and securities held in Canada amounted to $728,393.

W.M.C., Saint John, N.B.—I look upon the shares of PAYMASTER as having speculative possibilities. There has been quiet but steady improvement in the ore position and the outlook for a higher production and profits appears favorable. None of the block of new levels between 2,075 and 4,075 feet has been fully developed as yet, in fact, some have had no development. With sufficient work completed to indicate the presence of a large tonnage of good grade ore **Croinor Pershing** has announced plans for sinking a shaft and building a mill. The indicated ore varies from 1,200 tons per vertical foot of $7 grade to a lesser tonnage running $10, depending on the width considered. I have not yet heard the tonnage of the proposed mill but a profitable operation appears assured. Your CROWSHORE GOLD MINES shares will eventually be exchanged on the basis of two shares for one share of Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines.

Thrift Stores Limited

SALES of retail chain stores have been running at a comparatively high level, but at the same time have been restricted by the lack of supplies of numerous commodities and the rationing of a great many. As the situation improves and building can be undertaken it is to be expected that the normal growth of such organizations, which was interrupted by the war, will be resumed. Thrift Stores Limited is a retail distributor of provisions with stores in Montreal and Ottawa and operations have been showing improvement in recent years. The outstanding first preference share issue was reduced sharply in the last fiscal period, but there are arrears of dividend on the two classes of preferred stock outstanding. Earnings for years have been running well in excess of the fixed annual cumulative dividend requirements on the preferred stocks and with betterment in the net working capital position greater progress could be made in the payment of accumulated dividends, or a compromise settlement could be made with senior shareholders. The common shares — one of the lower priced chain store securities—must be considered speculative.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, of $77,086 compared with $70,914 for the previous year, and with $57,171 for the period ended March 31, 1940. The 1944-45 net included $12,600 refundable portion of he excess profits tax and was equal o $13.37 per share on the 5,764 hares of 6½% first preference stock f $25 par outstanding at the end of he period; $6.12 a share on the 7% econd preferred stock of $10 par, nd after allowing for a year's dividend on the two preferreds to $3.25 per common share. Surplus of $105,316 at March 31, 1945, contrasted with a deficit in surplus account of $128,380 at March 31, 1940.

Net working capital at March 31, 1945, of $263,425 compared with $246,355 at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and with $218,002 at March 31, 1940.

Funded debt at March 31, 1945, consisted of an issue of $150,000 of 4% first mortgage bonds, maturing in annual instalments of $25,000 each. There were outstanding at that date 5,764 shares of 6½% first cumulative convertible preferred stock of $25 par value; 12,000 shares of 7% second cumulative convertible preferred stock of $10 par and 20,000 common shares of no par value. The number of first preference shares outstanding was a reduction of 6,062 shares for the year. The first preference is callable at $30 a share and convertible on the basis of one share for two common. The second preference is callable at $12 per share and convertible on the basis of four shares for three common.

Dividends are currently being paid on the first preference stock at the quarterly rate of 40⅝ cents per share. Payments on account of arrears of $4.47 a share were made in 1944 and $3.25 a share in 1945, leaving arrears of $8.93 per share. No dividends have been paid on the second preferred since January 1935 and arrears now amount to $7.70 per share on this issue. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since 1934.

Thrift Stores Limited was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1929 and operates a chain of more than 60 stores in Montreal and Ottawa.

rice range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share—a	High	Low
1944....	6½	5½	$3.25	2.0	1.4
1943....	10	2¼	2.16	4.7	4.4
1942....	2½	1½	3.27	0.8	0.5
1941....	2	1	1.54	1.3	0.6
1940....	3	1	1.04	3.0	1.0
1939....	3	1	1.32	2.3	0.8
				2.2	1.0
Current ratio................				4.0	

a—Earned per share for fiscal year ended following March and 1944 includes 60c a share refundable tax, 1943 37c a share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

ear Ended March 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
et Profit..............	$ 77,086	$ 70,914	$ 93,105	$ 61,612	$ 51,482	$ 57,171
urplus................	105,316	73,689	3,429	d—44,846	d—96,286	d—128,380
urrent Assets..........	591,862	570,233	600,972	559,015	474,501	478,369
urrent Liabilities........	328,437	323,878	297,820	336,338	291,511	260,367
et Working Capital......	263,425	246,355	308,152	222,677	182,990	218,002

ote—Net profit for 1945 includes $12,600 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax and 1944 $7,400.
—Deficit.

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City of Vancouver 3½% Debentures due August 1, 1958......	103.17	3.20%
Dominion Electric Power, Limited 4½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due March 1, 1961....................................	102.00	4.35%
Good Rich Refining Company Limited 5% Secured Debentures due December 15th, 1959........................	101.50	4.85%
Price Brothers & Company Limited 5% First Mortgage Bonds due March 1st, 1957................................	104.75	4.45%

* *The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.*

Details of these offerings and their callable features will be promptly given on request.

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Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1946.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 11th day of January, 1946.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
January 4, 1946.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 236

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st February 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 21st December, 1945

ABOUT INSURANCE

Regulation of Rate-making Systems in Fire and Casualty Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

Insurance business in the United States is now subject to federal laws relating to commerce and interstate commerce. But under Public Law 15, recently enacted by Congress, action in concert by insurance companies on rates is not a violation of federal anti-trust laws, provided the States regulate the activities of such price-fixing combinations.

In order to effect such regulation and so render Congressional action unnecessary, draft bills have been prepared by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and recommended for adoption by the various States. Their principal provisions are set forth in this article.

AS a result of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that insurance is commerce and interstate commerce, the problem of adjusting present rating systems so as not to conflict with federal anti-trust laws is receiving a great deal of attention by those engaged in the business across the line and also by the State Insurance Commissioners who are are charged with the responsibility of supervising insurance in the various States.

At the recent convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, two draft bills were proposed for adoption by State legislatures, one dealing with fire-marine insurance and the other with the casualty-surety business. In each bill the purpose is stated to be "to promote the public welfare by regulating insurance rates to the end that they shall not be excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory or otherwise unreasonable. Furthermore, it is stated that nothing in the bill "is intended (1) to prohibit or discourage reasonable competition or (2) to prohibit or encourage, except to the extent necessary to accomplish the aforementioned purpose, rating plans or practices."

It is to be noted that the fire-marine bill applies to fire and allied lines, and to inland marine insurance, but exempts reinsurance, ocean marine and aircraft insurance. The casualty-surety bill applies to all generally accepted casualty lines, fidelity, surety and guarantee bonds and motor vehicle insurance, but exempts reinsurance, accident and sickness insurance, and aircraft, except workmen's compensation and employers' liability.

Similarity of Bills

In both bills the provisions relating to the making of rates largely follow the same pattern. In the fire-marine bill the four provisions are: (a) Basic classifications, which shall be used as the basis of all manual, minimum, class or schedule rates or rating plans, shall be made and adopted, except in the case of specific inland marine rates on risks specially rated. (b) Rates shall not be excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory or otherwise unreasonable.

(c) Consideration shall be given to the past and prospective loss and expense experience, including the conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if any, both within and without this state, to all factors reasonably attributable to the class of risks, to a reasonable profit, and in the case of participating insurers to policyholders' dividends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by an insurer to its policyholders, members or subscribers. (d) Except to the extent necessary to meet the provisions of sub-section (b) of this section, uniformity among insurers in any matters within the scope of this section is neither required nor prohibited.

Section 4 in both bills provides for the filing with and approval of rates and rating information by the insurance commission of the state. In the fire bill the section reads: "Rates may be used when promulgated in accordance with the following provisions:

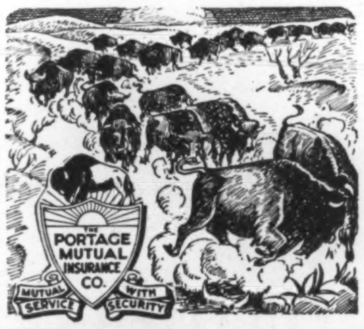
(a) Every authorized insurer shall file with the (commissioner) every basic classification, manual, minimum, class or schedule rate or rating plan and every other rating schedule or rule and every modification of any of the foregoing which it proposes to use. Every such filing shall indicate the character and extent of the coverage contemplated and shall be accompanied by the information upon which the insurer supports the filing. All filing and supporting data shall be open to public inspection when the rate becomes effective.

(b) An insurer may satisfy its obligation to make such filings by becoming a member of, or a subscriber to, a licensed rating organization which makes such filings and by authorizing the (commissioner) to accept such filings on its behalf, provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as requiring any insurer to become a member of or subscriber to any rating organization. "Rating organization" means any corporation, unincorporated association, partnership or individual engaged in making rates for more than one insurer.

(c) Any filing made pursuant to this section shall be approved by the (commissioner) unless he finds that such filing does not meet the requirements of this act. As soon as reasonably possible after the filing has been made the (commissioner) shall in writing approve or disapprove the same, provided that any filing shall be deemed approved unless disapproved within thirty days.

(d) As to all inland marine risks which by general custom are written according to manual rates or rating plans, class rates or rating plans shall be filed with the (commissioner) by all authorized insurers writing such risks. As to all other inland marine risks rates shall be filed with the (commissioner) only when directed.

(e) If the (commissioner) in his discretion shall determine that a fil-



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FIRE and WINDSTORM

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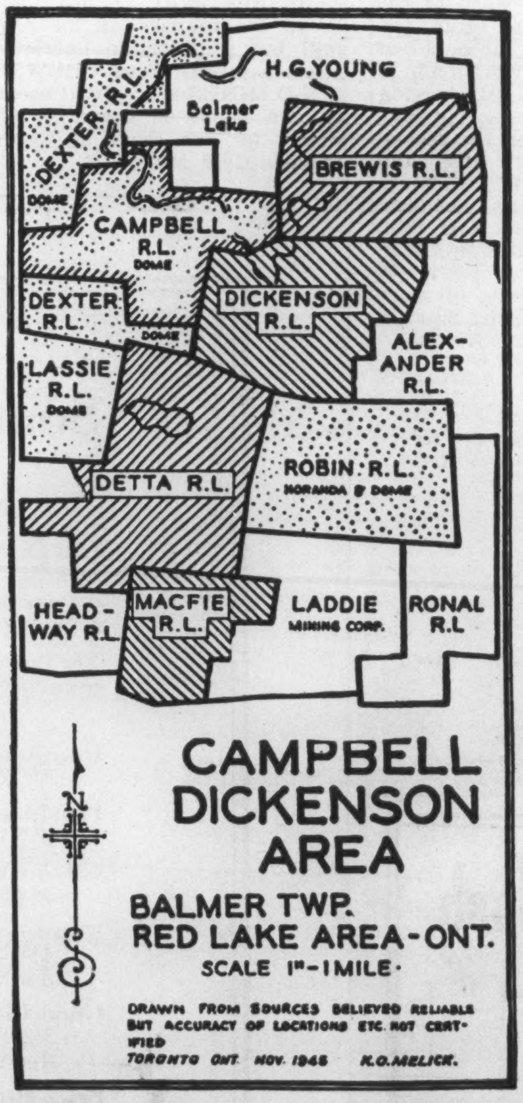

LEADERSHIP IN RED LAKE

The Year 1945 ended on a high note of success for the two leaders of the Brewis & White group. First, Campbell Red Lake (now under Dome control) gained striking success which gave powerful impetus to development in the eastern region of Red Lake.

Dickenson Red Lake followed under its own management and is now a worthy rival to Campbell. Equipment for shaft sinking is being assembled to be ready for action when Hydro power is turned on in Balmer Township.

A spectacular diamond drilling race between Brewis Red Lake, Detta Red Lake and Macfie Red Lake will get under way in the early months of 1946. This will be an event almost unique in Canadian mining history, and progress will be watched with great interest by all who are interested in mines.

Success on one would add greatly to the ore picture of the area. Success on two would set an unusual record during 1946. Success on all would be phenomenal.

From an investor's standpoint there is an element of risk in each development but the seeds of success are in all three. Their shares represent an excellent example of Risk Capital investment and their purchase is strongly recommended.

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ng is impractical or unnecessary as to a kind, class, sub-division or combination of insurance, he may suspend the requirement of filing as to such class, subdivision or combination until otherwise ordered by him.

(f) In the event that the (commissioner) disapproves a filing he shall specify in what respect he finds that such filing does not meet the requirements of this act. (g) A rate in excess of that provided by approved filings may be used on any specific risk with the written consent of the (commissioner) and the insured.

Withdrawal of Approval

(h) If at any time the (commissioner) finds that a filing so approved does not meet the requirements of this act, he may, after a hearing held on not less than twenty days' written notice, specifying the matters to be considered at such hearing to every insurer and rating organization which made such filing, issue an order withdrawing his approval thereof. Said order shall specify in what respects the (commissioner) finds that such filing does not meet the requirements of this act, and shall be effective not less than thirty days after its issuance. Copies of such order shall be sent to every such insurer and rating organization.

(i) Any person or organization aggrieved by the action of the (commissioner) with respect to any filing may make written request to the (commissioner) for a hearing thereon, provided that this sub-section shall not apply to an insurer or rating organization with respect to a withdrawal of approval of a filing made by it. The (commissioner) shall hear such aggrieved party within thirty days after receipt of such request and shall give not less than ten days' written notice of the time and place of the hearing to the insurer or rating organization which made the filing and to any other aggrieved party. Within thirty days after such hearing the (commissioner) shall affirm, reverse or modify his previous action specifying his reasons therefore. Whenever the request for a hearing is made within thirty days after the action of the (commissioner) with respect to any filing, the (commissioner) may, pending such hearing and decision thereon, suspend or postpone the effective date of his previous action.

(j) Beginning ninety days after the effective date of this act, no insurer shall make or issue a contract or policy except in accordance with filings which have been approved for said insurer as provided in this act.

These are the main provisions of the draft bills. Other sections contain general rules for the setting up and operation of rating organizations, penalties and judicial reviews, etc.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know if the beneficiary is entitled to collect under a policy of life insurance where the insured had paid only one annual premium and had died about three weeks after the second annual premium had become due but had not been paid. Is there not a period of grace during which the policy remains in force whether the premium is paid or not, and does it apply in a case like this?

—H.F.G., Sarnia, Ont.

Under Ontario law thirty days of grace must be allowed for the payment of any premium of life insurance, except the initial premium, and the policy remains in full force and effect during the grace period. Accordingly, in the circumstances you refer to the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of the policy, less the amount of the second premium which had not been paid. During the grace period the beneficiary would have the right to pay to the insurance company the amount of the second premium, and if that were done the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of the policy without the deduction.

More people buy fire insurance from "Northwestern" than from any other mutual company.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

fuels, gains were noted in the output of asbestos, barytes, feldspar, graphite, gypsum, magnesitic dolomite, nephelinesyenite, but salt, quartz, sodium sulphate and sulphur were down. In the structural materials group, gains were recorded in the production of clay products, cement, and sand and gravel, but lime output and stone were less.

•

Hard Rock Gold Mines, in the Little Long Lac area, where milling was suspended a year ago with a view to concentrating on development, has again joined the producing ranks, with full scale operations anticipated early in the new year. While no new individual orebodies of any size developed during the suspension of milling the picture minewise has improved. The possibilities of finding new ore are considered much brighter than they were a while ago and developments at the adjoining MacLeod-Cockshutt are being closely followed. It is understood diamond drilling at MacLeod has disclosed some narrow high grade ore intersections near the Hard Rock boundary and at a point some 300 feet below Hard Rock's lowest horizon.

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A slightly higher daily milling rate is reported by Dome Mines for November as compared with the previous month, although total amount of ore treated and value of output was about the same. November recovery was $415,971 an average of $8.93 per ton as against $416,581 and an average of $8.94 in the previous month. Production for the first 11 months of 1945 was $4,456,190 as compared with $4,775,141 in the corresponding period of 1944. Average per ton this year of $9.27 compares with $10.05 last year.

•

A program of north south cross-sectional diamond drilling is underway at the property of Martin-McNeely Mines, in the Red Lake area. This exploration has already intersected favorable shearing on the eastern section of the main group. Cross-sectional drilling of the eastern group and the two unpatented claims will be undertaken when men and machines are available. The company's original holdings of 14 claims has been increased to 26 by the purchase of 10 claims from Rahill Red Lake and two unpatented claims to close the gap between the property and that of Craibbe Fletcher to the east. Some very high grade narrow sections were encountered by X-ray drilling on one of the Rahill claims, although no orebody was outlined. The company reports approximately $115,000 in the treasury and application has been made to list the shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

•

Value of assets of Anglo-Huronian Limited equalled $14.62 per share on December 1st as compared with $11.96 per issued share on July 31st. The company's largest single interest, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, is now equal to 0.683 of Kerr-Addison for each issued share of Anglo-Huronian. In commenting on Kerr-Addison at the Anglo-Huronian annual meeting Andre Dorfman, president, said the present ore position gives it a positive mine life of 20 years plus on a basis of a projected plant expansion to 3,500 tons per day. Mr. Dorfman held out prospects of an increase of dividends in the not too far distant future now that Anglo-Huronian has sufficient funds on hand to take care of its exploration commitments as well as new mining business which might be taken on. It is intimated that operations at Omega Gold Mines, owned by Noranda and Anglo-Huronian, would soon be discontinued and the plant and organization used for the company's other operations in the Larder Lake area.

•

The liquidating value of Northern Canada Mines assets was $1.58 per share, as compared with 85 cents per share at the time of the 1944 meeting, President V. H. Emery stated at the recent annual meeting. It was announced that a new company, Koona Lake Mines, is being formed to develop a portion of the Snow group which adjoins northwest of the Howe Sound lease in the Snow Lake area of Manitoba. The group is held jointly by Northern Canada and Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. A new company named Beauchance Mines has been formed to take over the Algray property in Beauchastel township, Quebec. The company also holds participations or interests in a number of other properties.

Special Announcement to Shareholders

★ Salmita Northwest Mines Limited

We wish to announce that Cornell & Company has already furnished the Treasury of the Salmita Company with a total amount in excess of $100,000 to date. Cornell & Company also hold options on the Treasury shares of Salmita but will not exercise these options until the full amount of $150,000 is placed into the Treasury of the Salmita Company. This is the amount required for a full-scale diamond-drilling and development campaign as recommended in Dr. Banfield's reports.

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Oysters Have Suffered Wartime Invasions

By KENNETH LONG

The oyster industry is suffering from the wartime invasion of some of the breeding grounds by limpets, starfish and whelks. All these can constitute a terrible threat and it is just as well that a million is just a normal brood for the average oyster.

The Slipper limpet, one of the main causes of concern at the moment, is an extraordinary variety, as it always starts life as a male, and only after it has tired of a free existence does it change into a female for the purposes of reproduction.

THE OYSTER industry is being disturbed by an invasion. The war stretched its destructive tentacles in many directions; even the oyster beds were not exempt. The trouble apparently is centred in certain breeding grounds, which have been invaded by limpets, owing to the impossibility of keeping them clear during hostilities. In some grounds they have congregated in their millions, and represent a threat to the beds and the industry as a whole.

There are various kinds of limpets, with many different habits and ways of existence. The Slipper limpet, or chain variety, is one of the most intriguing of the fraternity.

He begins life as a free and independent entity, leading a roving bachelor existence amid the rocks and weeds of the sea floor. Reference to him as a gay bachelor is not inapt, because one of the strangest things about him is that, in this stage of his life, he is always a male.

The Oyster Comes of Age

But Nature cannot permit such a condition to continue; just as an oyster may be crossed in love, so limpet life has to go on. So the time comes when the bachelor limpet finds himself tiring of his inconsequential days, and decides to settle down. This he does, on an oyster or some other shell; or he may even settle on one of his own kind. This latter is, in fact, one of their particular habits. They settle one on top of the other until there is a long chain of them. That is, of course, why they are sometimes known as the chain limpets.

It is at this stage that one of the most extraordinary changes takes place in connection with the erstwhile bachelor. The chain of limpet life has got to be continued, but with only bachelors around the problem seems an insuperable one. It would, of course, be as well for the oyster beds if he were unable to solve it, but he does so only too easily. He simply changes himself into a female.

Busy Family Life

Thence onwards the responsibilities of family life fill the picture. The former bachelor, now a busy female, begins making small bags, dozens of them, which are filled with eggs. In time hundreds of little Slipper limpets set forth on a life of temporary gaiety according to the custom of their order, for, of course they are males—for a time.

The Slipper limpet can be a terrible threat to an industry like that of oyster cultivation, if steps cannot be taken to stop him at the start. Great care has to be taken of oysters in the beds for their natural enemies are many. It is just as well that one or two millions are quite an ordinary brood for the average oyster.

Another enemy of the oyster is the starfish. Any unskilled person who has vainly attempted to open an oyster may wonder how a starfish can do so. Actually a starfish can exert a terrific pull. It simply gets its arms around the oyster and keeps on pulling at its closed shell until the oyster is tired. It has quite a taste for oysters. Thousands and thousands of them are taken from some beds every year. Whelks are another trouble in the beds. They possess a drilling tool with which they drill a neat round hole in the oyster's shell, and through which they consume him.

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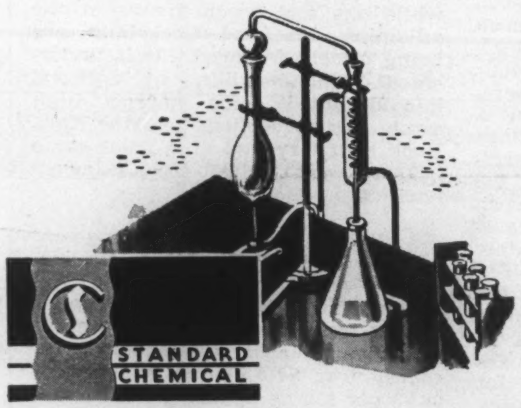

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